

*William Hellier
by Fleet Street*

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 389.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.

 THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
Walter Hood	937	H. Sproat	Sydney	7 May
Gipsy Queen	1200	J. Lash	Do.	16 May
Kate	1200	T. Grieves	Sydney	1 June
Hanover.....	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	14 May
Marchioness of Londonderry	1200	T. Williams	Do. & Sydney	28 April
Admiral van Heemskerk	1134	J. Kley	Port Phillip	30 May
Statesman	1200	J. B. Godfrey	Do.	6 June
Charlotte	309	J. B. Middleton	Launceston	2 May

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch-st.

100 FARMERS WANTED.

TO EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS.

 FOR SALE, 170,000 ACRES of LAND in the beautiful and fertile Valley of Neches, Western Texas. The quality of the soil, for all purposes, cannot be surpassed, and the climate is unequalled salubrity. The Hon. H. L. Kinney, the Proprietor, has authorized the undersigned to offer to Emigrants the following liberal terms, namely, to families actual settlers, he will sell 100 acres of land, at eight shillings per acre ; two shillings per acre to be paid to the agents in London, and the balance for the land to be paid in Texas in ten years. A less quantity of land may be had. The Proprietor is the largest breeder of stock in the United States, which enables him to supply settlers with any number upon the most reasonable terms. A number of respectable English farmers are now settling on the property, and the whole tract has been carefully examined by a resident practical Scotch farmer and horticulturist, and pronounced to be of one uniform quality and of the best description. Mechanics' wages from 2½ to 3 dollars per diem. Circulars, stating particulars, gratis ; if by post, two postage stamps must be enclosed. For six stamps a pamphlet on Texas will be sent free.

Extract from a recent Settler's Letter. The Original lies at the Office.

"I have met with every kindness since my arrival here, and I have made a selection of a lovely spot ; all is now settled ; the land is beautiful, indeed, the pasture is excellent, I could now cut 3 tons an acre off it, it is a perfect park, not a scrub or a bit of land out of 125 acres that is bad, lovely rounds of trees here and there, with 35 acres of wood for useful purposes. The first time I went upon my land I saw a herd of, at least, 150 deer, and there are turkeys, geese, and game of all descriptions for the shooting.

"Col. Kinney is in every respect a gentleman, and I have no doubt will act up to the letter as to promises made in England."

H. Moss and Co., Sole Agents for the Proprietor, 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY, May 5, at EXETER HALL. Sir E. NORTH BUXTON, Bart., will take the Chair at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, a SERMON in behalf of the Society will (D.V.) be preached at the NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, Regent's-square, by the Rev. Dr. DUFF. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'Clock.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) in FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29. The Chair will be taken by Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., at Six o'Clock precisely.

Admission by tickets, which may be obtained of Messrs. Nisbet : Partridge and Oakey ; Shaw ; Cotes ; Miller and Field ; J. K. Ford ; Starling ; and at the Office, 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Instituted 1807, for granting Life Pensions of FIVE and TEN Guineas per annum to the Aged Christian Poor of both Sexes of every Denomination.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY EVENING, May 2nd, 1853. APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair (D.V.) at half-past Six o'clock precisely.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 4th of May. WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., the Treasurer, will take the Chair at half-past Six precisely.

The following gentlemen have engaged to be present :—Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. ; Richard Gardner, Esq., M.P. ; L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P. ; E. Miall, Esq., M.P. ; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. ; Sir James Anderson, M.P. ; Rev. John Burnet, Rev. J. J. Brown, of Reading, and W. L. Horton, Esq.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Sec.

41, Ludgate-hill.

* Catalogues of the Society's Publications forwarded on application.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of Voluntary Education, for the consideration of this Bill, will be held at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, City, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 2. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock, by

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on the Evening of TUESDAY, May 3rd, 1853, at FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street. S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. Doors open at half-past Six ; Meeting to commence at Seven o'clock.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,

FOR TRAINING TEACHERS AND ASSISTING SCHOOLS, apart from all State Aid or Interference.

THE COMMITTEE are OPEN to receive Applications from YOUNG MEN desirous of becoming TEACHERS. There are also a FEW VACANCIES for YOUNG WOMEN in the FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, occasioned by the late increased demand for Schoolmistresses.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, who is now willing to treat for the SUPPLY of EFFICIENT TEACHERS to Schools requiring them.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY,

60, Paternoster-row.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 3rd, 1853, at WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, Fish-street-Hill. The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., will take the Chair at Six o'clock.

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.

JOHN PITMAN, }

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society is to be held at EXETER HALL, in the Strand, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, at 11 o'clock precisely. The Chair to be taken by

The President, the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAPESBURY.

Tickets of Admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Friday, April 29, to Tuesday, May 3, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application, between the hours of 11 and 3.

ROBERT FROST, } Secs.

GEORGE BROWNE, }

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SERVICES.

The following is the arrangement of the SERVICES in connexion with the SIXTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY :—

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, Strand ; the Chair to be taken by WILLIAM BRODIE GURNEY, Esq., the Senior Treasurer of the Society, at Eleven o'clock.

Admission to this meeting will be by tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

The platform will be appropriated to the committee, to the speakers, to the representatives of kindred institutions, and to such other individuals as it may be deemed proper specially to invite ; and also to all ministers who are members of the Society.

The body of the Hall will be for the members of the Society generally.

FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.

EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, }

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street, London, April 9, 1853.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be held in EXETER HALL, in the Strand, London, on MONDAY, May 2, 1853.

JAMES HEALD, Esq.,

Will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock precisely.

On Sunday, May 1, Sermons will be preached as follows :—

CITY-ROAD CHAPEL, at half-past Ten, by the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON, D.D., of Liverpool ; at half-past Six, by the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, S.T.P., of Richmond.

GREAT QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL, at a quarter before Eleven, by the Rev. JOHN RATTENBURY ; at Three, by the Rev. JOHN THOMAS, late Missionary in the Friendly Islands ; and at half-past Six, by the Rev. GEORGE T. PERKS.

SPITALFIELDS CHAPEL, at half-past Ten, by the Rev. W.M. MUNSON, of Sheffield ; and at half-past Six, by the Rev. GIBSON M'MILLAN, of Westport, Ireland.

SOUTHWARK CHAPEL, LONG-LANE, BOROUGH, at half-past Ten, by the Rev. CHARLES PREST ; and at half-past Six, by the Rev. WILLIAM M. BUNTING.

LAMBETH CHAPEL, at half-past Ten, by the Rev. JOHN FARRELL, Secretary of the Conference ; at half-past Six, by the Rev. DR. KIDDER, of New York.

HIND-STREET CHAPEL, MANCHESTER-SQUARE at Eleven, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. POPE ; and at half-past Six, by the Rev. WILLIAM M. PUNSHON.

SLOANE-TERRACE CHAPEL, CHELSEA, at half-past Ten, by the Rev. GIBSON M'MILLAN ; and at half-past Six, by FREDERICK J. JOBSON.

LIVERPOOL-ROAD CHAPEL, ISLINGTON, at half-past Ten, by the Rev. ALFRED BARRETT ; at half-past Six, by the Rev. JOHN RATTENBURY.

* A Collection in aid of the Society's funds will be made after each Sermon, and in the course of the public meetings.

HARMONIC UNION, EXETER HALL.

Conductor—Mr. BENEDICT.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, May 4, will be performed Haydn's Oratorio, "The Creation," preceded by Mr. H. Leslie's Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise." Principal Vocalists : Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Fanny Rowland, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Standig. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., 6d. The Band and Chorus, complete in every department, will consist of 500 performers. Residents in the Country may secure Tickets by forwarding a Post-office Order to Robert Dobree, Esq., Office of Harmonic Union, 5, Exeter Hall. The Performance will commence at Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION FREE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PSALMODY IN FINSBURY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, the 3rd and 6th of MAY. To commence punctually at half past Seven each Evening.

One hundred and fifty friends have kindly consented to act as a Choir, who will lead the singing of the rest. The Hymns, Chants, and Anthems, will be accompanied by remarks on their character, and the manner in which they should be sung, and on points of practical importance in the conduct of Psalmody. Selections from the PIANOFORTE and FULL SCORE EDITION of Mr. Curwen's "PEOPLE'S SERVICE OF SONG," will be used. They are printed separately, for this purpose, in two books, price Sixpence each, which contain the words as well as the music, in large type. These books may now be obtained of Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row ; at Mr. Jenkinson's, music-seller, 12, City-road ; and at Messrs. Pearson and Son's, 36, Bishopsgate-street Within. The full profits of their sale will be given to "The Tonic Solfa Association, for the Promotion of Vocal Music in Congregations, Schools, and Families."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S BILL ON EDUCATION.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Congregational Board of Education humbly sheweth,

That this Board was formed by members of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in the year 1843, to promote the extension of primary education combined with evangelical truth ; conducted by teachers of religious character, and sustained by the combined efforts of parents and the liberal aid of Christian benevolence. And considering the interference of Government with education unnecessary, and on many grounds objectionable, it declines and objects to all Government aid.

That it has established a training Institution for the preparation of male and female students as teachers, that for females having been in operation seven years, and for males, five years ; and has now, in its college at Homerton, fifty pupils.

That the Board directs its influence to stimulate local efforts, and to train teachers for the work of primary instruction, but does not include in its report details of the general efforts of the Congregational body.

That the Board, after giving careful consideration to the Ministerial statements in the House of Commons on the introduction of the "Bill for the Promotion of Education in Cities and Boroughs in England," are confirmed in the judgment that no evidence has been afforded of either the justice or wisdom of Government interference, authoritatively to regulate the education of the people.

That facts have been admitted by the Minister of the Crown, on the authority of the census of 1851, which prove that the people generally, aided by the friends of education, have been both willing and competent to provide for their own instruction.

That the bill now before Parliament for the first time proposes to recognise by law, and increase, the essentially unconstitutional powers vested in the Committee of Council on Education, and imparts to the Government prerogatives and patronage most dangerous to liberty.

That the provisions of the bill threaten to relax the spirit of independence and self-relying energy by which half-a-million of money annually has been contributed in school pence, and to pauperize the people whose children will be taught at the expense of the rates.

That the taxation enforced by this bill will unduly and unjustly press on the resources of such parents as conscientiously desire the independent education of their children ; while the influence of the proposed system will, as a Government monopoly, act prejudicially to all schools and schoolmasters not connected with the Privy Council, in contravention of the free-trade policy already adopted by the country.

That the expenditure incurred in the Administration of the system will not only uselessly increase the burdens of an over-taxed people, but will furnish mercenary inducements to Government subversiveness, in men of literary position, which will be most dangerous to the freedom and liberties of the nation.

That the enforcement of the provisions of this bill will occasion a continual religious warfare, and be a constant source of animosity in the conduct of municipal affairs, while the attempt to sustain the teaching of all creeds will tend to bring ridicule on all pretensions to conscientious conviction, and to confound all discernment of religious truth as if every system were alike authorized.

That the bill proposes to secure popular influence and taxation for those portions of the community which have already evinced the greatest competency to provide for themselves in the educational Institutions of towns and boroughs, and is not only unnecessary, but may serve to discourage others who might hereafter be stimulated to similar efforts.

That this Board, convinced that the religious character of education is mainly dependent on the principles and character of the teacher, views with great concern a system which this bill proposes to legalize and extend, and which will continue to introduce large numbers of the youth of this country to the profession of teaching, of whose principles and religious character no adequate guarantee is afforded.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to withhold your sanction from the proposed bill.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, COFFEE DISHES and COVERS, DICE COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S EDUCATIONAL BILL.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the GENERAL BODY of PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS, within and around the Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, APRIL 19th, 1853,

The Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., in the Chair,

It was moved by the Rev. JAMES WM. MARSH, D.D., LL.D.; seconded by the Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.; and resolved:

"That in the judgment of this Body, no evidence has been afforded that it is just or wise to invest Government with authority to regulate or control the Education of the People; while the facts, which have been elicited by the Census of 1851, and admitted on the part of the Ministry in the House of Commons, prove that the mass of the People, aided by the Friends of Education, are both willing and competent adequately to provide for their own instruction."

"That the Bill now before Parliament proposes, for the first time, to recognise and increase by law the essentially unconstitutional powers assumed by the Committee of Council on Education, — invests the Government with prerogatives and patronage most dangerous to liberty, — and involves in its working an expenditure which will greatly increase the burdens of an already overtaxed people."

"That the provisions of the Bill will tend to relax the spirit of independence and self-relying energy by which half a million of money is contributed annually in school pence, and to pauperize the parents whose children will be taught at the expense of municipal rates."

"That the taxation sanctioned by this Bill will press unduly and unjustly on those parents who conscientiously desire the independent education of their children, while the system will, as a Government monopoly, act injuriously upon all schools and schoolmasters that are not connected with the Privy Council — a procedure which will violate the principles of commercial freedom now adopted by the nation."

"That the provisions of this Bill will occasion a religious warfare in the conduct of municipal affairs, and inflict a fresh wound on the consciences of that large part of the community which objects to all taxation for religious purposes; while, to support the teaching of all creeds by a common tax, they will sanction the latitudinarian principle of religious indifference."

"That a Petition, founded on these Resolutions, be presented to the House of Commons, signed by the Chairman and Secretary."

"That the best thanks of this body are due to the Rev. Dr. Cox, for his conduct in the chair.
(Signed) "F. A. COX, Chairman.
"JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

AT the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION of the BAPTIST UNION, held at the MISSION HOUSE, LONDON, APRIL 22, 1853,

The Rev. JAMES WEBB, of Ipswich, in the Chair,

It was resolved:

I. That, if anything could render more deep and firm the conviction which the Union have heretofore expressed on the subject of popular education, it is the evidence supplied by the Census of 1851, as now officially declared, — it being hereby proved, that within the present century the progress of education has been four-fold more rapid than the advance of population, and that, in 1851, there were under instruction in schools one in eight and a-half of the population — a result which is mainly owing to the Voluntary Principle, and which fully justifies the confidence expressed in its power in relation both to the past and the future.

II. That the Union learn with the greatest possible surprise, that, under these circumstances, the Government propose still further to interfere with public education by the action of the Legislature, — a course which they conceive can be accounted for only by supposing that it was resolved on before the facts demonstrated by the Census were known.

III. That, in the judgment of the Union, the Bill brought into Parliament is liable to numerous and grave objections in matters of detail: — such as its throwing a subject of religious and exciting discussion into civil bodies; the unequal pressure and unwise distribution of the school-rate; and the enormous and pernicious increase of the power and patronage of the Committee of Council on Education; but, even if these objections in detail could be removed, they would still feel an insuperable repugnance to a School-rate, under any modification, as an uncalled for and mischievous interference with adequate and far healthier energies.

IV. That, entertaining these views, the Union regard the Bill now before Parliament with great dissatisfaction, and will employ all appropriate means to prevent its passing into a law.

V. That, while gladdened at the rapid progress which public education has made during the last half century, and rejoicing to see England and Wales placed, mainly by popular energy and voluntary effort, in an honourable rank among the educated countries of Europe, the Union are far from conceiving that nothing remains to be done. They are fully aware, on the contrary, that, as a pleasing average always covers many painful particulars, so in many places, and in many respects, popular education is not what is to be desired and aimed at; and, accordingly, they would avail themselves at once of the present excitement of the public mind, and the encouragement afforded by past success, to engage from all the churches the most assiduous endeavours to encourage universal education on the Voluntary principle — the primary object of such endeavours being to induce parents of every grade to provide education for their own children.

VI. That the Union adhere to their declaration in 1844, that "a decided preference is due to the system of co-operation with the friends of Scriptural education at large over that of forming denominational schools," and altogether repudiate the idea of Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, that public education is the work of the religious communions — an idea which, if practically carried out, would require the impossible result, that every religious communion, however small, should have an establishment of schools spread over the whole country, at least co-extensive with the diffusion of its members.

VII. That, as the Baptist Churches do not concur in any denominational action for the promotion of popular education, the Voluntary School Association presents a suitable and important medium through which their benevolent aid may be bestowed.

(Signed) JAMES WEBB, Chairman.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

OF DEPUTIES of the Several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the THREE DENOMINATIONS, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their Civil Rights, held at the Milton Club, Ludgate-hill, on Monday, the 18th day of April, 1853, on the subject of Lord John Russell's Educational Bill, Apsley Pellatt, M.P., Esq., in the Chair, it was resolved:

1. That this Committee desire again to place on record the expression of their continued and increasing attachment to the great cause of popular education.

2. That they, nevertheless, cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that her Majesty's Ministers should have brought forward a measure for extending the means of education by the novel and objectionable expedient of public rates at a time when the returns made under the census of 1851 demonstrate that the actual number of day scholars under instruction is equal to one in eight and a half of the population of England and Wales, not taking into account the instruction given in Sunday Schools to two millions and a half of children, of whom many do not attend day schools; when also it is ascertained that the school pence contributed for the education of the children amounts to little, if any, less than £500,000 per annum, and is rapidly on the increase; and when an inquiry by a select committee of the House of Commons is still proceeding in reference to a similar Bill, the evidence taken before which committee must bear with equal force upon the Government measure which it so closely resembles.

3. That while convinced, by the statements made by Lord John Russell, of the absence of any need for Legislative interference with popular education in any form, they find many reasons for dissatisfaction with the Government measure in particular. Proposing a rate for religious education, it cannot fail to renew (as his lordship has clearly foreseen) the exciting contests which, under the name of Church-rates, have long distracted the country, and the disappearance of which may be confidently expected as the result of a growing public opinion against the system; proposing to apply the expedient of a rate partially, and to blend it with a system of enlarged Parliamentary grants, it will tax the community, not only to a very large amount (as estimated by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth to nearly two millions per annum), but in a manner very unequal and unjust; proposing to add voluntary educational effort, it will, in fact, discourage it, both in the case of individual parents, and in that of schools and teachers wholly relying upon it; and proposing to place all aided schools practically under the power of the Committee of Council on Education, it will greatly and most undesirably extend the patronage and influence of the Government.

4. That, for these and other reasons, this Committee regard the bill of Lord John Russell with decided dissatisfaction, and will adopt such measures as may seem best adapted to prevent its passing into law.

APSLY PELLATT, Chairman.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THIS NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY, May 10th, The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., in the Chair.

Dinner on Table at HALF-PAST FIVE.

STEWARDS.

Chas. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.	William Leavers, Esq.
S. M. Petto, Esq., M.P.	J. McIntosh, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Wire.	M. Matthews, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Archer.	Thomas Pillow, Esq.
S. P. Arnold, Esq.	F. Pouget, Esq.
Rev. T. W. Aveling.	E. M. Randall, Esq.
William Black, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Reed.
J. D. Blyth, Esq.	Charles Rose, Esq.
William Collins, Esq.	D. Samuels, Esq.
Dr. W. Cooke.	William Soward, Esq.
Dr. Cory.	J. Stohwasser, Esq.
James Curling, Esq.	George Tyler, Esq.
W. G. Davies, Esq.	Rev. Geo. Wilkins.
Thomas Dix, Esq.	Rev. W. Woodhouse.
N. Easty, Esq.	G. L. Worth, Esq.
E. Kendall, Esq.	

DAVID W. WIRE.
THOMAS W. AVELING. } Hon. Secs.

Tickets, 2s.; may be had of the Stewards, or at the Office, 32, Poultry, where Forms of Application for Candidates and Lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information on any day from 10 till 4. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

All communications to be addressed, and Post-office orders made payable, to Mr. John Cuzner, Sub-Secretary, and forwarded to him at the Office of the Charity.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, April 23, 1853.

Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received. £445,182 2 11	£5,789 9 11	£450,971 12 10
Shares issued. 51,696	478	52,174

SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

Monday.—35,608, 48,392, 32,288, 24,708, 35,394, 35,395, 50,078, 23,373, 32,214.

Tuesday.—19,615, 20,257, 40,616, 49,754, 44,277, 26,291, 34,226,

30,019, 50,346, 51,496, 46,900.

Wednesday.—46,843, 42,385, 25,962, 47,110, 4,740, 22,767, 36,238,

40,704.

Thursday.—23,219, 38,793, 2,165, 49,019, 14,752.

Friday.—28,213, 35,552, 738, 29,539, 14,557, 9,271, 24,223,

15,609, 30,810, 45,994, 30,968, 45,166.

Saturday.—14,120, 47,056, 36,147, 41,166, 5,109, 51,891, 31,408.

The shares numbered 37,196, 40,271, 34,303, 38,286, 44,155,

9,253, 25,542, 43,143, 6,153, 11,023, 44,265, 28,393, 48,612, 43,626,

26,651, and 23,528, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:

Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, containing power, 1st size.....	£ s. d.
5 10 0	2 18 0
7 10 0	3 3 0
8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0
9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0
14 14 0	5 18 0
A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.	
A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,	

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—JUBILEE FUND.

Amount received up to March 29, £8,729 11s. 6d.
Sums of £10 and upwards.

£ s. d.
Collection at St. Peter's, St. Alban's, by Rev. W. N. Dudding
20 5 1
Ditto at Barnsbury Chapel, after Sermons by Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. T. Lessay
23 2 6
Battersea : Collection at St. Mary's and Christ Church B. Edgington, Esq.
33 8 7
Louth Society
10 10 0
F. F. Goe, Esq.
25 0 0
John Paynter, Esq., Denmark-hill
100 0 0
John Edman, Brighton
10 0 0
Collections by Aberdare Society
13 6 11
Collections by Northampton Society
13 6 1

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 389.]

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the same of the Christian faith in Canada as in Scotland—to trust its support to the conscience and affections of its professors, there as here. But he holds to his traditional belief, that in both countries, and in all countries, the State should provide religious instruction—that an impersonality, that is, should supersede the appropriate function of individual faculties. Did it never occur to him that he thus antagonises *fact* and *faith*—that he implies the existence of certain spiritual laws at variance with the discharge of national duty? If religion can sustain itself independently of the State, it can hardly be the duty of the State to maintain her. It was well said, in a later debate, by the Bishop of Oxford, that to regard sound human policy and the true interests of the Church as irreconcileable, is atheism. The Earl of Aberdeen, no doubt, cordially assented to this maxim as it was delivered,—but in its broad significance he cannot accept it, or he would not set up a standard of national duty higher than the requirements of spiritual law.

Earl Grey exhibits another phase of the same general error. He is reported to have said, on Friday night, "While he admitted that the provision for the religion of the population was of vast importance, it was also true that, if they forced upon a people a religious endowment, it did far more harm than good." In other words, religious endowments are only for the religiously disposed. Now this, we should say, is precisely the description of people to whom endowments are unnecessary. The noble earl has traded with Dr. Chalmers's idea of supply and demand—and has taken nothing by the misappropriation. Endowments are necessary—argued the Doctor—that they who are indifferent to religion may have it presented to them. Endowments are injurious to the irreligious—argues Lord Grey—because they further estrange them from religion. Besides, it should be remembered that endowments are, in all cases, a charge upon the colony or country they appear to benefit. The Canadian Clergy Reserves are not of the nature of an annual gift from England, but of a growing obstacle to the material development of the Canadian people. And all endowments are so much subtracted from the earnings of this generation, at the will of one who belonged to a bygone generation. They are, therefore, of necessity, drawn from, and bestowed upon, the unwilling.—On Monday, the same noble earl exhibited the compound of enlightenment and imperception we have remarked in the Earl of Aberdeen. "Churches," he exclaimed, "were not to be sustained by money—their influence was not to be kept up by endowments. The Church was cared for by a higher power than Parliament. Let their lordships look around their colonial empire, and everywhere they would read the same moral—the Church had grown and flourished as she had been independent." With this handwriting on the face of history and of existing empires, how can statesmen fail to infer that religion was no more designed than any other human interest—or even than the powers of nature—to be "assisted" by the mechanism of government?

PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP REGISTRATION BILL.

WE have now before us a copy of this Bill as amended in committee, and proceed to describe those respects in which it differs from the measure first introduced. It will be recollect that the original Bill provided for the certifying afresh to

the Registrar-General on or before January, 1854, of all places used for religious worship by Protestant Dissenters, Catholics, and Jews, except those certified under the Act of last session; and that for such certificate a fee of 1s. shall be paid upon the record of places used prior to the Act of last session, and of 2s. 6d. for places used subsequently. This clause is, of course, retained. It is also provided that in case of non-compliance with this provision before the end of January, notice shall be sent by the Registrar to the minister, trustee, or others, requiring this Act to be performed in writing before the end of March, and that in default of the same, "such place will cease to be a place of meeting duly certified or registered or recorded, as required by law."

The clauses requiring ministers and others to sign a yearly declaration that the place of worship with which they are connected is still in use as certified, are omitted; and instead thereof, every such minister or trustee, &c., is simply required to give notice to the Superintendent-Registrar *only* whenever such place of worship is discontinued, for which purpose a form may be obtained gratis on application to him. The duty of making periodical returns to the Registrar-General of all places discontinued or transferred to other religious denominations, is to devolve upon the *local Registrar*. It is further provided that such corrected list of certified places of worship shall be printed by the Registrar-General in 1854, 1856, 1861, and every subsequent five years, be placed in every Superintendent-Registrar's Office, and be open to inspection on the payment of a fee of 1s.

The Bill now consists of 16 clauses, but the remainder do not require any special description. We may remark, however, that by clause 14 it is provided that past marriages in places registered for that purpose, but not certified, will remain valid; and clause 15 enacts that existing registrations for solemnizing marriages is good for the time of certifying under this Act.

It will thus be seen that the objections to the former measure are entirely removed by the Bill as now amended, which we hope will, ere many weeks have elapsed, become the law of the land.

AN EXAMPLE TO CONSTITUENTS.

THE motions of Mr. Phillimore and Sir W. Clay, on church-rates—the one to amend, and the other to abolish, the impost—are now fixed for Thursday, May 5, with every probability that they will then be discussed. Many petitions in favour of Sir W. Clay's amendment have already been presented, and more will, doubtless, be forthcoming. More effectual, however, are letters and memorials from constituents to their representatives. This latter mode of favourably influencing Parliament has, we are glad to find, been adopted in many localities. The following paragraph is taken from the *Bucks Advertiser* of Saturday; and we would commend the example of the Dissenters of Aylesbury to the imitation of the opponents of church-rates elsewhere:—

A meeting was held in Castle-street Lecture-room, Aylesbury, on Monday evening, composed of parties who represent the various Dissenting congregations in that town, in order to influence our Liberal members to give votes in support of a total and unconditional repeal of church-rates. The meeting was called together hurriedly, on account of information received about the question coming on in the House of Commons the following evening; but nevertheless there was as respectable and influential a representation of the churches referred to as could have been secured with more public notice. Mr. Samuel Gibbs was called to the chair, and the sentiments of many parties were expressed, after which the following

memorials were adopted and sent up by that night's post:—

TO THE HON. C. C. CAVENDISH, M.P.

Respected Sir.—We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the approaching debate on church-rates in the House of Commons, fixed for to-morrow evening, Tuesday, the 19th instant, and at the same time to express a hope that you will record such a vote as will aid the total and unconditional repeal of these enactments. We need scarcely remind you, that the support of the Dissenters of the county has been tendered to you upon your expressed disapproval of church-rates and your promise to vote against them, and we are anxious to call your attention to the fact, that these imposts are an incessant cause of disorder and bad feeling in this town and throughout the country, which nothing but their complete surrender can destroy.

TO RICHARD BETHELL, M.P., HER MAJESTY'S SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Respected Sir.—We take the liberty of soliciting your support and vote in favour of the motion of Sir William Clay for the total and unconditional repeal of church-rates, and of calling your attention to the notice paper of the House of Commons which fixes the debate for to-morrow evening, Tuesday, the 19th instant. We can, without any hesitation, declare that by giving such a vote you will secure the approval of every man and woman who attends the Dissenting congregations, as well as a large portion of the best and most worthy of the Established Church itself; and we beg, at the same time, to remind you that the Nonconformists of Aylesbury and its Hundreds have been greatly induced to support you in your Parliamentary canvass from your expressed desire to maintain that civil and religious liberty which church-rates have a tendency to destroy.

THE TITHE CRUSADE IN HIGH HOLBORN

The history, rise, and progress, as well as the present position, of the tithe agitation in St. Andrew's, Holborn, is somewhat curious. The inferences arising from it leave to our readers.

Upwards of thirty years ago, when the Rev. Gilbert Beresford was rector, he instituted proceedings against his parishioners in the City portion of that liberty, under unrepealed Acts of Parliament of Henry VIII, and the "Fire Act," passed to authorize a rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound,—the latter to raise funds for the rebuilding of the churches consumed by the "great fire of London," St. Andrew's, Holborn, having escaped that destructive conflagration. After much vexation litigation the inhabitants agreed to a compromise of something more than half the demand, including a guarantee to raise the sum of £1,400 for "arrears" of Easter offerings, and such like clerical demands. This being ratified by Act of Parliament passed in 1823, his reverence began to exhibit symptoms of pastoral affection (?) for his flock in the Middlesex liberty, known as "Above Bars." Here the progress has been slow, and the success partial, although every kind of persuasive has been resorted to available by Church and State co-operation. Of course it was necessary to take up documentary evidence of payments of some kind, conveniently styled "customary," prescriptive right being one of the strongholds of these contributions, now denominated tithes, but formerly given in the shape of free-will or Easter offerings—in short, payments made because it was held little short of sacrilege to withhold anything demanded by "the Church." However, there were recusants in those days, as now; but before we go any further, let us ask under what category these claims are made. They cannot be *house* tithes, for the law does not recognise, with all the oblations, obventions, and other obloquious claims peculiar to the clergy, any such impost: and personal tithe is as little known. What can it then be?

Let us follow the progress of the matter. The first step was to summons a certain number of the parishioners before the magistrates. The cases having been heard and deliberated upon, Sergeant Sellon delivered an elaborate judgment adverse to the parson's claim. Against this decision his reverence appealed to a higher Court, with better success. Again the collector was sent forth to use solicitation or threats, with a view to spread the impost through the parish. Things went on in this way till the rector, being obliged to let go his hold of this benefice, considered as the stepping-stone to a mitre, on account of being a pluralist, the inhabitants were turned over to the Rev. J. T. Robinson, who, if they had to complain of his predecessor, found him a very Rehoboam in the matter; for, after sending his collector a few times for these gatherings of 4s., 6s., and 8s. a house, without success, he had the temerity to file fourteen bills in Chancery against as many separate individuals, thinking to strike terror into their souls, and alarm them into compliance with demands not obtainable by solicitation. This bold attempt, although it partially succeeded, brought out one or two of the recusants, who determined to learn what the public feeling was, by convening a meeting of the parish at the Mechanics' Institution, which was presided over by T. Wakley, Esq., then M.P. for Finsbury. The result was, that it brought the rector to a dead stand-still; and the parishioners would certainly have heard no more of the affair, but being obliged, through the death of their legal adviser, to appoint another, he, most injudiciously, ruled the rev. plaintiff on; and, although the Vice-Chancellor was compelled to acknowledge the illegality of the proceeding against the defendants, it was somehow managed to make out one of them a disputant, and thereby to inflict heavy costs upon him, which the parish never had the gratitude to reimburse—yet the litigation was supposed to have cost his reverence something above £1,000. Between two and three years ago the late rector exchanged livings with the present incumbent, upon which occasion he assigned over to the district clergymen of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, and the Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn-lane, all his right and title, whatever that might be, to

Easter offerings, and all such gratuities as appertain thereto—ratified by patron, prelate, and proctor; still leaving this undefined impost just where it was, and the parishioners as unwilling to comply with it. Again, within the last month, the new claimants have put the parish in a state of ferment, by invoking the sword of the magistrate; and, soon a third hearing of the case of Mr. Mack comes on before Mr. Corrie, assisted by counsel on both sides—the result of which, and some others to be then gone into, will bring to light important disclosures as to how this crusade has been carried on for the period alluded to.

COLONIAL BISHOPRIES.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to take measures for raising contributions towards the endowment of additional colonial bishoprics. The Bishop-elect of Lincoln having asked the blessing,

The Archbishop referred to a statement which was made at a meeting held twelve years ago under the auspices of his predecessor,—that the spiritual wants of the colonies would require an addition of ten or twelve bishoprics, to be founded and endowed by the bounty of the mother country,—as a statement which would have appeared too sanguine at that time to be fulfilled, not to the extent of ten or twelve bishoprics only, but to the extent of fifteen. The object of those at whose instance the meeting was called was to give an account of their stewardship, and to show their gratitude for past liberality, as gratitude, it was said, was often shown by asking an extension of that liberality for the purpose of increasing the episcopate in the colonies.

The Report of the Council for Colonial Bishops was then read, from which it appeared that there were now twenty-five bishoprics in the British colonial empire; that the number of clergy ministering within the limits of the fifteen bishoprics, founded within the last twelve years, had risen from 274 to 502; that negotiations with her Majesty's Government were pending relative to a bishopric at the Mauritius, and that it was thought desirable to establish bishoprics at Graham's Town and Natal in Africa, at Perth in Western Australia, and at Kingston, Canada West. Taking the necessary expenses into account, the Council appealed to the Church for a contribution of £45,000. The projected bishoprics would, it was stated, require for their endowment a capital sum of £10,000 each, on the average, from the general fund, in addition to what might be derived from local resources or specially contributed by persons interested in the particular dioceses. The Bishop of London moved:—

That the remarkable success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the efforts recently made for the extension of the episcopate in the colonies, and the happy results which have ensued therefrom, ought to be regarded as a call and encouragement to proceed in the same course, till every province of the colonial empire of Great Britain shall have its own resident bishop.

However important the union of Church and State might be—however valuable the protection and countenance which the ecclesiastical establishment might derive from the civil power—yet whenever a great spiritual object was to be attained, if the State refused to promote it, the Church must take the work into her own hands and do it for herself [cheers]. During the last twelve years the Church had, under God's blessing, shown that she was competent to do her work in the colonies, and he had the most sanguine anticipations that the next few years would enable her so far to complete it, that the whole civilized world must acknowledge, that the Church of England was the centre from which radiated the pure light of gospel truth. He had a letter from the Bishop of New Zealand, stating, that having during seven years been almost compelled to neglect the islands of the Pacific within his diocese, he now bitterly regretted the consequences, as islands previously untraversed by the foot of a missionary were now overrun with Papists.

The Earl of Chichester seconded the resolution, which was then adopted.

The Duke of Newcastle moved the following resolution:—

That the vast diocese of Cape Town, comprising five distinct governments, requires immediate subdivision, by the erection of a bishopric at Graham's Town for the eastern province, and of another for the new colony of Natal.

He said there had been days in which the unaided zeal of the missionary had even produced civil disadvantages; but, wherever a bishop had been planted, one immediate effect had been, to direct zeal into its proper channel—the promotion of true Christianity. He did not wish to see colonial bishops interfering with civil affairs; but, without doing that, there were many ways in which their sacred functions might be employed most usefully for the State.

The Bishop of Cape Town, in seconding the resolution, said that the population over which he was sole bishop, composed 800,000 souls. He explained the circumstances which rendered a division of his diocese necessary. It stretched from the island of St. Helena to the colony of Natal, which were 3,000 miles distant from each other; of three years he had been out of England he had been travelling two and a half; and, though he had travelled 4,000 miles during nine months, there were continental parts of his diocese which he had been unable to visit.

The Bishop of Oxford moved the following resolution:—

That the remoteness of Western Australia from Adelaide, within the diocese of which it is at present comprised, renders it expedient that a separate bishopric be formed within that colony; and that the rapid spread of population, and the constant formation of new settlements in the diocese of Toronto, demand a division of that diocese by the foundation of a bishopric at Kingston for its eastern division.

He described it as altogether a modern idea that the

attempt should be made to set up a church with presbyters and deacons, and when there was a sufficient number of these to send a bishop. If he entertained the idea which many appeared to hold, that a bishop was to be a sort of chief policeman with the clergy under him, he would cast off the episcopate at once. He abhorred that notion. He had learnt from scripture, however, that, when there was only one order in the Church, it was that of the episcopate; that the office of a bishop was to gather a flock and ordain faithful labourers; and that where the greatest peril was to be encountered, or the greatest self-denial to be incurred, there should the bishop be found—setting an example to all.

Sir J. Pakington, M.P., and Mr. Cardwell, M.P., also addressed the meeting. About £3,000 was subscribed.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The announcement of the public meeting of this body usually held at this season will be found in our advertising columns; and we invite attention to it, that our readers who are interested in the great movement which the Association carries on, may aid in giving such publicity to the meeting as will ensure its being, what it has always been heretofore, one of the largest and most animated of the season. The ecclesiastical topics which have lately, and are yet to come before Parliament, will furnish the speakers with some capital texts, and will invest old truths with new interest. We understand, that shortly after the meeting the Rev. H. H. Dobney, of Maidstone, is to undertake a tour for the society in Kent; and that the Secretary is to visit the Midland and Eastern Counties, to promote the organization of its friends in those districts.

AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING was held on Tuesday, April 19th, at Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire. The Rev. T. Vasey, Baptist minister, presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. Warlter, of London, on the subject of Church Patronage, which elicited much approbation. Mr. Fletcher, of Halifax, and the Rev. B. Shakespeare, also addressed the meeting.

MEETING ON VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the friends of Voluntary and religious education was held in the Assembly-room, Darwen, to express their sentiments in reference to the Government Education Bill; Eccles Shorrock Ashton, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman, after a few preliminary observations, called upon the Rev. G. B. Johnson, who gave an analysis of the bill; after which Mr. R. S. Ashton moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting greatly rejoices in the rapid and wide extension of day-schools in England and Wales during the present century, as attested by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, and believing, with his lordship, that this extension has been mainly effected by the people themselves, cannot but deplore the continuance of any Government help whatsoever, as calculated in its measure to repress the spirit of self-reliance, and the sense of parental responsibility.

It was seconded by the Rev. — Delf, of Coventry, and carried unanimously. The Rev. R. P. Clarke moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting regards the Government Education Bill now before the House of Commons, with the greatest distrust and disapprobation; because there is no necessity for Parliamentary interference; because the bill proceeds on the principle of the endowment of all religions; because the bill is designed to facilitate and extend the pernicious operations of the Committee of Privy Council on Education; because it places all schools receiving public support by taxation under the control of that committee; because it will generate much strife and party feeling in the municipal towns of the land; because it inflicts the injustice of double taxation on the boroughs adopting it; and because it tends directly to weaken and destroy the educational institutions at present sustained by voluntary zeal; and this meeting resolves that a petition against the bill be sent and entrusted to the care of Edward Miall, Esq., M.P. for Rochdale.

The rev. gentleman then read over a petition to the House of Commons, the substance of which is contained in the foregoing resolutions. It was seconded by Mr. John Kay, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried by acclamation, after which the meeting separated.—*Manchester Examiner.*

EASTER DUES.—On Thursday, at Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, the goods and chattels of Mr. David Haigh, and another respectable individual, were offered for sale by auction for Easter dues. The proceedings had given rise to some excitement in the neighbourhood, and created a strong feeling against the vicar of Dewsbury, the claimant of the dues.—*Leeds Mercury.*

"CHURCH" BURIAL GROUNDS.—The vestry of St. John's Church, New Windsor, have accepted from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests a grant of land, valued at £1,000, for the purpose of a burial-ground. It has transpired during the preparatory arrangements, that under the acts which regulate the management of the land revenues of the Crown, her Majesty has no power to make a free grant of any ground for the site of a cemetery or burial-ground to be appurtenant to any church or chapel other than the Church of England as by law established.

DR. WILLIAM ANDERSON AND DR. CAHILL.—The Rev. Dr. Anderson of the United Presbyterian Church, has challenged Dr. Cahill, the well-known Popish agitator, who is now in Glasgow, to discuss with him the first three canons of the Council of Trent, which he considers as "violating the authority of God's word, the glory of the person of our Lord, the prerogative of his mediatorial priesthood, the sufficiency and perfection of his sacrifice on the cross, and the priestly dignity of all his saints; yea, as being altogether blasphemous exceedingly." Dr. Anderson also proposed that the debate should take place in his own church, that he should bear the expense, giving Dr.

Cahill 800 tickets for gratuitous presentation to his friends, and allowing him to elect a chairman. Dr. Cahill declines the challenge, and says:—"I should suggest to you, rev. sir, that our doctrine can be better learned from the cool, clear pen of learned divines, than from the incautious extemporaneous expressions of heated debate. My long professional studies, the varied chairs of science which I have filled, are, I presume to say, a sufficient guarantee that the foregoing are the sole considerations which influence me in the course which I adopt in the case at issue."

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

TWICKENHAM.—On Wednesday, April 20th, in the presence of a large and respectable assembly, the foundation-stone of the Baptist Chapel, Twickenham, was laid by Peter Broad, Esq., of Shepherd's Bush. In the centre of the stone was deposited a bottle, containing a statement of the origin, progress, and present prospects of the Baptist interest in Twickenham; the names of the first contributors towards the erection of the chapel; the recommendations of various ministers and gentlemen, with their autographs; the newest silver coin of the realm; and a paper with the following sentiment:—"As Protestant Dissenters, by the preparation of this place wherein to worship God according to our own unbiased conviction, we declare ourselves the irreconcileable and everlasting enemies of all domination over the conscience, and all interference with individual responsibility; and proclaim ourselves sincere philanthropists." A hymn having been sung, and a prayer offered by the Rev. W. Collings, of Kingston, the venerable F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., delivered a suitable address. The Benediction having been pronounced, the company adjourned to the Wesleyan chapel (kindly lent for the occasion), where tea had been provided gratuitously by the ladies. Subsequently, a public meeting was held, at which Apeley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., presided, whose address was in all respects worthy a Nonconformist member of the House of Commons. Resolutions suitable to the occasion were spoken to by various ministers and other gentlemen present, and the meeting passed off in a gratifying manner. Many friends were present from London, and the collections were good.

TONBRIDGE, KENT.—The annual services on behalf of the Sunday Schools connected with the Independent Chapel in this town were held on Sunday, the 17th inst., when two sermons were preached by Mr. G. Fletcher, of London—who is in the 107th year of his age—to overflowing congregations, the chapel being full half an hour before the usual time of service. On the following evening a tea-meeting was held, at which above 200 persons were present. The Rev. G. Fletcher, Mr. Lyon (of Tonbridge Wells), and Mr. Grigsby (of Staplebury), addressed the numerous audience. The proceeds of the tea-meeting were nearly £20.

THE REV. D. W. ROWE, of Carlisle, having received very cordial invitations from the Congregational churches, Wallis-street, South Shields, and Endless-street, in the city of Salisbury, to undertake the pastorate over them, has accepted the invitation of the former church, and commenced his duties on the 24th instant.

THE TABERNACLE, MOORFIELDS.—The Rev. John Corbin, of Derby, has just accepted a most cordial invitation to the co-pastorate of the church assembling in the Tabernacle, Moorfields, London, for nearly five and twenty years under the pastoral care of Dr. Campbell. He is to bear not simply an equal, but the principal share in the duties involved in the office. The ministry of Dr. Campbell, says the *Banner*, will be auxiliary and supplemental, so far as circumstances may require, and as may be compatible with his physical strength, and the vigorous prosecution of his literary labours. Mr. Corbin has been about fourteen years the co-pastor of the venerable Mr. Gathorn.

HANOVER CHAPEL, PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, April 13, a meeting of the church and seatholders was held at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, for the purpose of choosing an assistant-minister to the Rev. Dr. Collyer, who, for upwards of fifty years, has been the pastor of that church. Mr. Betts, of New College, who had for some time past been preaching to the people, was proposed by Dr. Collyer as an assistant-minister to himself. Total number of votes, 581: Yes, 413; No, 168.

ST. PANCRAS ROAD, KING'S-CROSS.—The Rev. T. Seavill, who for some time past has been pursuing labours of evangelization among the working classes of the populous parish of St. Pancras, has recently vacated the Temperance Hall, Weir's-passage, Somers-town, in which he had been accustomed, amid many serious inconveniences, to conduct religious worship, and has opened, for the preaching of the gospel, a small chapel in Northampton-street, between the gas-works and the Great Northern terminus, King's-cross. Throughout this insulated district, in which some 3,000 souls are congregated, there is no other place of public worship, although beer-shops and various dens of infamy abound. As might be expected, the most frightful demoralization exists, and there is the most urgent need of the earnest efforts of Christians to bring the gospel into contact with the hearts and consciences of this long-neglected population. An introductory public service was held in Northampton-street chapel on the evening of April 8. The Rev. T. Seavill presided; and impressive addresses were given by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, Rev. T. G. Horton, Lieut. J. Blackmore, R.N., Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Carter. On the following Sunday, a large number of children pressed forward to be instructed. By the outlay of a small sum, a self-sustaining day-school for girls—which is much needed—might be at once established. Mr. Seavill proposes to continue preaching in

Northampton-street, King's-cross, until the new chapel and schools about to be erected at Battle-bridge be completed. The principal stone of this building will be laid, it is expected, in the course of the next month, the legal difficulties having been surmounted, which, for some months past, have hindered the progress of the undertaking.

THE REV. CHARLES HARGREAVES, of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, has resigned his present pastorate, and has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church, Cheadle, Staffordshire. He enters upon his labours on the first Sabbath in May.

AMERICAN DEPUTATION TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The deputation from the American Bible Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society, has arrived in this country, and consists of the Right Rev. Dr. McElvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York. It seems then that the Rev. S. J. Prime, mentioned as one of the deputation, and well known for his pro-slavery sentiments, is not coming. The character of this zealous opponent of Mrs. Stowe and her friends, will, we understand, be fully exposed in the forthcoming number of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. Of one of the members of the deputation a New York correspondent of our contemporary says:—"The Rev. Dr. Vermilye is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in this city; but is wholly unknown as an anti-slavery man. Had he countenanced in any way the cause of the slave, I think I should have been sure to have heard it."

BAPTIST UNION.

The forty-first annual session of this body was held at the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, on Friday morning last. The meeting was commenced by singing and prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures. In these devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, the Rev. E. Hull, and the Rev. F. Perkins took part.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton apologized to the brethren for the unavoidable omission of the address, which it had been customary for the Chairman to deliver at the annual meeting. The Rev. Dr. Steane had been so fully occupied in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, in consequence of the lamented illness of one of its secretaries, that he was unable to prepare an address, as it had been anticipated he would have done. The first business, therefore, of the meeting would be to appoint a Chairman.

The Rev. James Webb, of Ipswich, was accordingly unanimously requested to preside over the deliberations of the session, who, on taking his seat, expressed the deep interest which he had always experienced in the welfare of the Union, and his desire to give it any aid which it might be in his power to render.

It was resolved, that Christian friends not members of the Union desiring to be present during the session be cordially welcomed.

Mr. Hinton then brought up the Report of the committee, which stated, that thirty-four new churches had been added to the Union, by the adhesion of the Devon Baptist Association. Two churches, however, had become extinct—King-street, Camden-town, and Kingswell-street, Northampton. In compliance with the desire expressed at the last annual meeting, memorials with regard to the state of the Baptist churches on the continent of Europe had been prepared, and presented, in the name of the Union, to the respective Governments of Prussia, of Hanover, and of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and a memorial was also sent to the King of Prussia. As one result of these efforts, the King of Prussia has issued a decree, "which, while it does not make any organic change in the law, greatly mitigates the administration of it" [hear, hear]. With the memorial to the King of Prussia in their hands, the secretaries waited upon the Prussian Ambassador, Chevalier Bunsen, who received them most courteously, and promised to forward the document to the King, his master, with his own earnest support of its object [hear, hear]. During the year no events had occurred "adapted to engage the activity of the committee;" but "they conceive that the introduction into Parliament, by the Government, of a bill for the promotion of public education, places that subject in an attitude calling for a fresh expression of the sentiments of the Union in relation to it." Accordingly they had prepared a series of resolutions for the consideration of the session" [hear, hear]. The committee were happy to report that the financial condition of the Union is satisfactory. All the current and outstanding accounts having been paid, there was a balance in favour of the Union of £6 19s. 1d. [hear, hear]. This Mr. Hinton believed to be the first time in the history of the Union that there had been a balance in hand.

On the motion of the Rev. W. A. Blake, seconded by the Rev. E. Hull, it was resolved, that the Report, with the materials for the Manual, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton then brought forward the subject of education, submitting the resolutions referred to in the Report; and, in doing so, entered into a copious review of the past and present position of popular education in this country, together with the various schemes which had from time to time been submitted for adoption by the Government, and also by other parties.

The two Manchester schemes which were brought forward last year were founded upon the principle of a school-rate for secular education. A committee, it would be remembered, was appointed by the House of Commons to hear evidence upon the plans proposed; but, while the committee is about its work, Lord John Russell brings forward a bill for the promotion of public education. The

committee thought, and said, that this was very discourteous conduct on the part of the Government, and the consequence was, that his lordship had consented to postpone his bill till after Whitsuntide, in order to give the committee time to close its investigations. This bill, therefore, now before the public, demanded the careful consideration of every friend to education [hear, hear]. Mr. Hinton said that he was present in the House of Commons when Lord John Russell made his statement, and could clearly see that he had been taken quite by surprise at the return upon the subject of education, which had just been made by the Registrar-General. Nobody believed that such a satisfactory state of things existed, with the exception of Mr. Edward Baines and a few of his friends, who could bear to be laughed at in common with him [hear, hear]. Lord John Russell, he repeated, did not seem to have been prepared to hear that this was the actual state of things, and, in consequence, he evidently felt that the necessity which he supposed there was for Government interference does not really exist [hear, hear]. On this account, he (Mr. Hinton) supposed it was that the bill was entirely destitute of any preamble, and commenced bluntly with the words, "Be it enacted." There was no attempt made whatever, either in the bill itself or in the statement of its author, to justify its introduction by showing its necessity [hear, hear]. In Sir Kay Shuttleworth's book—which had been prepared for the express purpose of fortifying Lord John's bill, and to be published the day after its introduction to the House—it was stated that one million and a quarter only were at school; but the Registrar's report of the census had shown that the real number was two millions one hundred thousand; thus, one-third of the actual number had been omitted [hear, hear, and cheers]. This blunder, moreover, had been repeated in the last issue of the *Edinburgh Review*, which had been furnished with an early copy of Sir Kay Shuttleworth's book, that an article in support of the Government bill might appear at the time of its being submitted to Parliament, that the public mind might be prepared to accept it. But Lord John and Sir Kay Shuttleworth were wholly taken by surprise, and nothing would have become them better than to have come forward and said—Gentlemen, we have grossly blundered in this matter, and we withdraw the bill, and say no more about it [hear, and cheers]. The bill itself, having no ground whatever to rest upon, was worthy of nothing but opposition, inasmuch as unnecessary legislation is one of the greatest of all social evils [hear, hear]. But if the result of the census, with regard to education, had been far less satisfactory, the bill would have been very objectionable. It was founded upon the idea of a school-rate to promote education, and, by means of it, to teach all kinds of systems, bad and good. The bill, therefore, came into direct antagonism with the great principle of non-interference in religious matters, which Nonconformists had ever contended for [hear, hear]. Lord John Russell had himself stated, that he did not think a school-rate could be applied to the country at large, believing that it would be as obnoxious in its operations as a second church-rate; and, depend upon it, such a rate would be quite as vexatious in towns and boroughs, as if applied to the whole nation, and it would introduce an element of discord into the municipal bodies of the country which would lead to the most disastrous results [hear, hear]. This bill, moreover, proposed to do just those things which nobody had asked for. Lord John would not have merely secular education, nor yet free schools. He simply proposed to help those parties who were already doing the work themselves; but the effect of the system would undoubtedly be to put a very serious check upon the Voluntary system [hear, hear]. Parents not being required to pay more than a penny a week with each child in order to insure twopence a week from the Government, only a penny would be paid by thousands who now paid threepence [hear, hear]. The bill, therefore, he contended to be a stupid blunder, which would leave undone all the objects for the accomplishment of which certain parties have been demanding Governmental interference [hear, hear]. He was aware that no very strong feeling had been manifested out of doors against this bill; but Mr. Cobden, and other statesmen of his school, had no sympathy with the scheme, which almost startled them by the amount of power and political patronage which it would place in the hands of the Government [hear, hear]. For his own part, he was surprised that any Government should have had the audacity to propose such a scheme, which would vest the entire management of the schools in the hands of the Board of Education, preventing all local control whatever [hear, hear]. He did hope, therefore, taking all the circumstances into account, that it would turn out, as some people imagined, that Lord John Russell would withdraw his bill altogether, as wholly unnecessary [cheers]. No doubt there was still much to be done before the people were fully educated; but, with the result of past efforts before our eyes, there could be no doubt at all, that the Voluntary principle would be found to be fully adequate to meet every necessity [hear, and cheers]. Whereas, any system which should have the effect of taking the education of the children out of the hands of their parents, to whom God had undoubtedly confided it, would be most disastrous to the best interests of the people and the welfare of the country [cheers].

Mr. Hinton concluded by reading the resolutions prepared by the committee.

The Rev. J. Davis moved their adoption, urging various reasons for opposition to the bill now before Parliament, and to Government education generally. It would, he considered, be far better to remove taxes from the necessities of life, that the people might be able to educate their own children, than to adopt any scheme of taxation to pauperize the people by giving education to them [hear, hear]. The Rev. S. J. Davis seconded them.

The resolutions were considerably discussed. The Rev. Dr. Steane thought the first resolution far too sweeping. Dr. Hoby also objected to the first resolution on the same ground, and contended, further, that Government might with propriety build school-houses and provide all things necessary for the instruction of the people, although he did not think the Government had any right to interfere with their education. The Rev. R. Morris, of Clifton, contended strongly for the propriety of Government giving the people a secular education, and expressed a conviction that the present position of education in this country

was not the result of the natural development of the Voluntary, or any other system, but of political movements and spasmodic action, and, therefore, he could not concur in the resolution which stated that Government could not with propriety educate the people in secular knowledge. He was, however, strongly opposed to the present bill of Lord John Russell [hear, hear]. Mr. Underhill suggested an alteration in the wording of the first resolution. The Rev. J. J. Brown did not believe that the present position of education in this country was attributable even "mainly" to the action of the Voluntary principle, but to Governmental assistance. In the town of Reading, with a population of 23,000 people, it was with great difficulty that a very second-rate British school could be supported, notwithstanding that Dissenting influence was very strong in the town. The Rev. F. Wills said, that at Ramsgate, with a very strong Church influence against them, and which contained only a population of 11,500, the Dissenters had a very efficient school, and from twenty to thirty names were always on the books waiting for admission [hear, hear]. The school had been established five years, and for the last three years there had been a balance in hand of some £14, after paying a master, a mistress, and an assistant master [hear, hear]. He fully believed, that wherever the Voluntary principle was fairly worked, it would be found quite sufficient for all educational purposes [hear, hear].

After some further discussion, the Rev. R. Morris moved an amendment to the whole string of resolutions, expressive of thorough opposition to the present bill, but remaining silent upon the general question of the propriety, or otherwise, of Government interference in any case with education. But eventually the resolutions, as they appear in our advertising columns, were agreed to, only three hands being held up against them. A petition to Parliament founded on the resolutions was subsequently adopted, on the motion of the Rev. F. Tressell, seconded by the Rev. F. Wills, the petition itself being proposed by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Price. It was resolved that the petition be entrusted to Mr. Peto for presentation.

After some minor business had been disposed of, the Rev. Dr. Steane brought forward the case of their suffering Baptist brethren on the continent of Europe, explaining the nature and amount of the efforts which had been made on their behalf, and to what extent they had been successful. The condition of the Baptists in Prussia had been represented, as the report read by Mr. Hinton at the commencement stated, to the Prussian Minister, his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, who had considered the statements made to him, and seemed on several occasions deeply moved with sorrow on account of the hardships which certain Baptist churches and their pastors had been called to suffer by reason of their religious views. The result of these efforts Dr. Steane had been informed, both by the Prussian Minister and by letters from Mr. Oncken and other brethren, was a considerable modification of the law in their favour. The law against public baptism in the open air had not been repealed, but was to be interpreted in relation to the Baptists in "the spirit of Protestant liberty." Thus it was hoped that this and similar persecuting laws would fall into disuse, as many such had in England, although they still retained their places on the Statute-book of the realm. Dr. Steane instanced a number of circumstances to show the real honesty of the Prussian Government in the matter; and it was hoped, that the course being pursued by Prussia would lead to an alteration of the oppressive and cruel system which prevails in certain minor German States. Chevalier Bunsen believed that this would be the case; but, if this should not prove to be the happy result, then efforts similar to those which have been made on behalf of the persecuted brethren in Prussia would be also put forth on behalf of those in Hanover and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Simultaneous with the movements made by British Christians for the melioration of the condition of their Prussian brethren, efforts quite as energetic were engaged in by the Baptists of America in the same cause, and doubtless had contributed largely to the pleasing issue. It appeared from a decree of the Prussian Government, lately come to hand, that the Baptists would henceforth not only be tolerated, but be placed on the same footing as the Old Lutheran Church, which was permitted to baptize, marry, bury their dead, and assume all the other ecclesiastical functions of the constituted authorities. Dr. Steane concluded his very interesting statement, which was listened to with very deep interest, by stating, that there are, scattered over the continent of Europe, 42 Baptist churches, with 356 preaching stations, in which Sunday-schools also were conducted, and comprising 4,215 members. All this, under God's blessing, had arisen from the efforts, in the first instance, of Mr. Oncken, twenty-five years ago. The facts being as he [Dr. Steane] had represented them, he had great pleasure in moving the following resolutions:

1. That the Union very gratefully acknowledge the courtesy which has been shown to them, in the person of their secretaries, by the Prussian ambassador in this country, the Chevalier Bunsen, and more especially the gracious interposition of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, in mitigating, by his royal decree, the administration of the law, under which their brethren in Germany have suffered such severe oppression.

2. That the Union learn, with the deepest regret, that it is only in Prussia that, as yet, this measure of relief has been extended to their afflicted brethren, who are still, in other parts of Germany, exposed to a continuance of hardships, alike without cause, and without excuse.

3. That the Union are, nevertheless, willing to hope, that the just and enlightened course which has been entered upon by the Prussian Government may be, before long, both pursued to a greater extent in that country, and imitated by the ruling powers of the countries which surround it; so that, on matters of religious sentiment and worship, persons of every shade of opinion shall, in a liberty of action absolutely unfettered, possess the prerogative by Divine gift rightfully appertaining to all.

The Rev. George Gould seconded it, believing that

the act of adopting these resolutions by the Union would be both graceful and highly proper.

The Rev. G. W. Fishbourne moved, and the Rev. John Aldis seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

That the Union express their sincere gratification in the fact, that the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance and the Protestant Alliance have co-operated in the endeavours which have been made to obtain freedom of worship for their continental brethren.

On the motion of the Rev. J. J. Brown, seconded by the Rev. F. Perkins, the Rev. J. H. Hinton and the Rev. W. Grosvenor were deputed to represent the Union at the forthcoming Conference of the Anti-state-church Association.

The officers of the Union, for the year ensuing, having been appointed, and the usual votes of thanks tendered for past services, the proceedings terminated.

WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.

The first annual meeting of this institution was held yesterday evening week, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P. There was a very good attendance, and great interest seemed to be felt by the audience in the entire proceedings. The walls of the spacious building were completely covered with the diagrams published during the past year, comprising those on the solar system, the Nineveh Sculptures, Oriental Habitations and Dwellings, Physiology in relation to Health, the Catacombs at Rome, Pagan Practices, Mechanics, the Telescope, the Nebula, &c. Part of the hymn, "Arise my tenderest thoughts arise," having been sung, it was stated that letters of apology for non-attendance had been received from the Rev. Dr. Harris, Captain Trotter, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, who had promised to address the meeting, but were unexpectedly prevented by other engagements. A list of donations, which had just been received, were also read, including a cheque for ten guineas from the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Lord Mayor then rose, amid loud cheers, and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to promote the prosperity of the Working Men's Educational Union, for the elevation of the working classes as it respects their physical, intellectual, moral, and religious condition [hear, hear]. A more important object, he thought, it would be impossible to present to any public assembly [hear, hear]—especially under the peculiar circumstances which everywhere presented themselves in the present day. The Working Men's Educational Union had now been in existence twelve months, and its future progress must depend entirely upon the support which it should receive at the present time, from the Christian public; for, unlike most other societies, it had no intention to come forward with appeals, periodically, for donations and subscriptions; because, if the sum of £2,500 was contributed at once, the institution would thenceforth become self-supporting [hear, hear]. To allow this society to prove a failure would be most disastrous to the interest of popular improvement; for if it did not succeed, no other parties were at all likely to have the spirit and energy to originate and carry forward any movement of a similar kind [hear]. After again commanding the Union to the warm and prompt support of the meeting, and the Christian public in general, the Lord Mayor resumed his seat amidst the loud applause of the assembly.

Benjamin Scott, Esq., the hon. secretary, then came forward and read an abstract of the Report of the Committee, which stated, among other interesting information:—

That these experiments, relating to the production of diagrams, had been completely successful; and that, one subject with another, they could be printed on cloth, and coloured, for 1s. 6d. per diagram of twelve square feet. The report contained a statement on this head which showed, in the strongest light, the oppressive character of the paper duties. The Union had published 121 different subjects in less than nine months, and had printed copies to the extent of 25,000 square yards of calico,—about six acres of illustrations for lectures. Magic lantern-slides were likely to be considerably reduced in cost. One of the missionary societies had applied to the Union, agreeing to pay for a series on missions; the union had consented to publish the set, but it would be open to all missions alike, which desired to avail themselves of the aid. After glancing at the subject of book-publishing and book-recommendation, working men's libraries and mutual instruction classes, the report stated the following results:—At least 260 towns and places had attempted the education of adults on the plan of the Union. Diagrams had been ordered from Germany, Malta, Bermuda, Demerara, New York, the Cape, New Zealand, Australia, and the East Indies. At least 1,158 lectures had been given to 244,026 auditors; ninety lectures had been delivered in nine months, by the Committee and their officers, to 26,605 auditors; all the lectures had been illustrated. The report went on to quote a number of reports from correspondents, of a very encouraging character. No room had been refused anywhere for lectures. The following proportions showed the unsectarian character of the movement. Rooms had been granted in the following proportions.—Mechanics' Institutions, 77; Episcopal school-rooms, 89; Independent school-rooms, 72; British and Foreign, 59; Baptist, 39; Wesleyan, 30; Infant school-rooms, 29; Sunday school-rooms, 18; Ragged school-rooms, 11; Young men's rooms, 10; Presbyterian rooms, 4; various halls, exchanges, market-rooms, &c., &c.—141. Lecturing to the deaf and dumb had been commenced by signs. Thirty-two libraries, with 18,967 volumes, had been founded. The report concluded with an able statement of the principles of the Union, and requested £1,000 to complete the capital.

The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, said that, when first applied to by Mr. Scott, he must confess, he did not give the Union that cordial support which he now felt that he ought

to have done. This arose wholly from the circumstance, that he did not clearly see how the objects of the society could be carried out; but he was now quite convinced, that its aims and intentions were quite practical in every respect [cheers]. He had admired the unwearied zeal and ability which had been displayed by the Honorary Secretary in leaving no means untried which seemed at all likely to increase the efficiency of the project; and felt in duty bound to bear this testimony thus publicly [loud cheers]. He was quite convinced, that the diagrams of the Union would prove exceedingly serviceable as means of popular instruction. He could not believe that the friends of scriptural and general education would suffer so excellent a society to fall for want of timely support, especially as one vigorous effort would place it in a position of self-support [hear].

The Lord Mayor being obliged to leave the chair, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer succeeded him, and in seconding the resolution, enlarged in eloquent terms upon the importance of this society in connexion with the industrious classes. A transition state was always one of danger and difficulty; it brought with it scepticism and doubt. He was not one of those, however, who looked upon doubt with that horror which some around him felt [hear, hear]. He regarded doubt as the half-way house between ignorance and devotion [cheers]. Doubt was better than gross ignorance [hear, hear]. But it was when men were in this position that education of an attractive and elevating kind should be presented to their minds, and be made to contribute to their intellectual, their moral, and their religious improvement [cheers]. Now, for this purpose, he regarded the Diagrams of the Educational Union as admirably adapted, and all that he had heard and seen in their use abundantly confirmed his views [hear, hear]. Wherever the lectures had come in competition with the low and degrading places of amusement, they had always achieved a complete triumph; and he believed that, if they treated the working classes in every respect as men, no matter what their poverty—remembering, that

A man's a man for a' that—the result would be found to be a generous confidence in the advantages offered to him, and a cordial acceptance of the same [cheers].

Dr. Brindley, of Chester, moved—

That this meeting, encouraged by the statement of the results of the Working Men's Educational Union, and impressed with the urgent necessity which exists for the immediate elevation of the adult operative classes, expresses its conviction, that the plan of the Union is both eminently adapted to the end in view, and deserving of liberal public support.

As a proof of the practical feeling which he entertained towards the institution, and hoping that some one would follow his example, he begged to present the Treasurer with a note for £5 [loud cheers].

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow School, in seconding the resolution, said he had travelled ten miles, and had to make a return journey that night, in order to be present at the meeting [cheers]. The work which had been effected by the society in the course of the year, had been perfectly prodigious, and the good which would ultimately spring forth, would, he believed, be incalculable. With respect to the funds of the institution, it was utterly inconceivable, that, for the sake of about £1,000, such a society should be suffered to become extinct [hear, hear]. The committee, he thought, had shown great wisdom in contracting expenses to the very lowest point, and its whole financial arrangement presented an instance of how much good could be effected with but a comparatively small amount of means [hear, hear, and cheers]. He admired the large basis on which the society was founded [hear, hear]. The education of the working men of England was not to be left to particular sects and classes. In connexion with this noble institution, they met as Christians, and as Christians only, and it would have been at once detrimental to their object to have entered upon minor points of difference. He firmly believed that the work would long since have terminated had they not met upon the broad basis on which the society was founded [hear, hear].

Mr. Applegarth, a working porter, in seconding the resolution, said that if such societies as these were not supported, to the sceptic, the infidel, and the secularist, would be left the future destinies of our much-loved land [hear, hear]. If they would do good to the working classes, and meliorate their condition, it was absolutely essential to "bid higher" than the grovelling enjoyments of the public-house and the dancing-booth. The working man must be taught to cultivate the affections of home, and, taking the teachings he had received to his own hearth, there to instruct his family; and the result would be, that the working millions of our land would find themselves in a better condition than as yet they had ever occupied.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Joseph Payne, Esq., in a characteristic speech, moved the third resolution, relating to the appointment of the committee and auditors, which was seconded by

The Rev. B. H. Cowper, who stated, that some six months ago he became acquainted with the proceedings of the society, and obtained the assistance of a gentleman connected with it to deliver a course of lectures to the working classes in Milwall, the district in which he was the minister. The consequence had been, that, within the last ten weeks, they had established a society, including nearly 200 working men; they had raised funds to the amount of £160 to £170, by donation and subscription; and they had procured a library of some 600 volumes, besides establishing a reading-room, which was to be opened every evening from six to ten [cheers].

A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Locke, of the Ragged-School Union, having been

passed to the Lord Mayor and Dr. Mortimer, for their kindness in presiding, the Benediction was pronounced, and the proceedings terminated.

Contributions, amounting to more than £120, were announced at the close of the meeting.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

PUBLIC HOUSES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The House of Commons on Wednesday went into committee upon this Bill. Sir H. DAVIE proposed to add to the end of clause 1 a provision, that those spirit dealers who at present had a license for groceries should not be deprived of it. Mr. MACKENZIE opposed the amendment. To combine the grocer's shop and the tippling shop was, he thought, the very worst possible practice, and the great mischief against which they had to contend. Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR supported the amendment. Sunday, instead of being a day of sobriety, was a day of drunkenness in Scotland. He was in favour of the regulation of public-houses, but that should be carried out by the local magistrates; and, after all, it was not in public-houses that the great excesses were committed, but in secret and solitary drinking [hear].

Mr. EWART objected to the bill, on the ground of its being opposed to the general principles of Free-trade. Mr. C. BRUCE thought it was pushing the principles of Free-trade too far to say that that House must not touch an evil which interfered with the welfare of the souls and bodies of the people of Scotland. The great cause of the intemperance in Scotland was the practice of selling spirits over the counter at grocers' shops [hear].

Mr. HUME expressed his deep regret that the vice of drinking had spread so much through Scotland. Nothing was more melancholy than to observe, as regarded manufacturing towns, the difference, in this respect, from the state of things which existed a few years ago in Scotland. He disagreed, however, with the promoters of the present measure as to the proper remedy; and he feared the bill would operate harshly in country districts. He suggested that, as Government had agreed to a committee of inquiry into the licensing system throughout England, it would be right to stop any further proceedings on the present bill, with the view of having the same inquiry extended to Scotland.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the object of the bill was not to interfere with the trade of grocers. They did not sell their groceries to be consumed on the premises, and all that was desired was, that they should sell their whiskey in the same way as they sold their groceries [hear].

Mr. S. WORTLEY hoped the Government would not consent to the postponement of this measure, which was as much needed as it could well be for the correction of a great vice—a vice which was, unfortunately, too prevalent in Scotland. The hon. gentleman, the member for Glasgow, said the vice of drunkenness was indulged in in private houses; but where did the maid-servant or the child first taste spirits—where did they first taste "blood," and acquire such a passion for it but in those houses which it was the desire of this bill to regulate [hear].

Mr. COWAN agreed with the hon. and learned gentleman, and hoped the useful provision with respect to the sale of whiskey by grocers would be retained in the bill. The hon. gentleman then read a document showing the result of an inquiry which had taken place in Edinburgh. The total number of licensed houses there, including hotels, was 975; of these 312 were public-houses. The population of the city of Edinburgh numbered a little more than 150,000. The number of persons who entered public-houses in Edinburgh in a single Sunday were 22,202 grown-up men, 11,031 women, 4,631 children under the age of fourteen, and 3,032 under the age of eight years—making, in all, 41,790 who went into public-houses in a single day in the city of Edinburgh [hear]. At the same time, he hoped the operation of the bill would be confined to towns and burghs, and not extended to rural districts.

Mr. L. HEYWORTH was glad, as a teetotaller, to see such a bill introduced. The evil was not only a moral evil, it was a physical evil, and as we legislated against poisons by limiting the sale of arsenic we should legislate also against the sale of intoxicating drinks. The drinking usages of the country annually killed sixty thousand persons, and ought to arrest the attention of that House. Something far more stringent than this bill was wanted; but it was the thin end of the wedge, and he would live in the hope that the time would come when the House of Commons would legislate in the spirit of the Maine Legislature [laughter].

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said he trusted nothing would fall from him which could in any manner seem to countenance a desecration of the Sabbath, but it was his opinion that the superstitious observance paid to the Lord's-day in Scotland was one of the great causes of the drunkenness which prevailed there [oh, oh]. People lost caste there in the eyes of a religious assembly who even ventured to take a walk on a Sunday [oh, and hear]. Hon. gentlemen cried "Oh." He would be sorry to be driven to cite instances, but he assured the House he could do so—not hearsay merely, but what had occurred within his own knowledge [hear]. If they restrained the people from ordinary and innocent recreation, what could they expect but what they had—perpetual drunkenness on the Sunday. In the town of Glasgow 30,000 people on Saturday night steeped themselves in whiskey and opium, and remained in a state of insensibility until the Monday morning. A statement had been published by a Dissenting minister, who, in company with

the police, went through the alleys and wynds of Glasgow, and his statement confirmed what he (Mr. Drummond) had conveyed to the House. How was this evil to be removed? Certainly not by legislation. It was to be removed by the common sense of the Scotch gentry [hear], by the common sense of the higher orders, who ought to set their faces against the absurd superstition as to the observance of the Sabbath, and encourage rational, though not irreligious, relaxation. They ought to show their inferiors some better modes of amusing themselves than "the tithing of anise and cummin, and neglecting the weightier matters of the law" [cheers].

The amendment, after some further discussion, was then withdrawn, and the clause passed. Clauses 2 to 5 were agreed to, after some verbal amendments made in them. It was agreed that before granting a certificate there should be a personal inspection of the premises by a justice of the peace in the county, or by the chief magistrate in the burgh, not interested in the sale of the liquors.

Clauses from 6 to 9 were postponed.

The other clauses of the bill were agreed to—including penalties for its violation, which amounted to a fine of £5, or one month's imprisonment for the first offence, and to £10, or two months' imprisonment, for the second.

On the schedule fixing the form of certificate, Mr. F. MACKENZIE moved an amendment, the object of which was to prevent inns, hotels, and public-houses, from selling spirits to be consumed elsewhere on Sunday, and to shut up public-houses altogether on that day. Mr. HUME had no objection to make this experiment, but prophesied failure as the result of this attempt to impose what he deemed an undue restriction on the working classes, and thought that if they lived a few years, they would live to see his prediction verified. It showed great disregard to the convenience of the working classes, and great want of confidence in them, to be thus putting restraints upon them where they might be fairly left to themselves. Let them make the bill as stringent as they could—make it transportation, if they so pleased, to take a glass of whisky on Sunday—the effect of it all would be injurious. Sir J. ANDERSON was satisfied that the result of this proposal would be highly beneficial. The schedule, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved the following in place of clause 15, omitted:—"Every person bartering or selling spirits without having obtained a certificate shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall for such offence forfeit and pay the penalties provided in the 30th section of the said recited act of the 9th year of George IV., for the punishment of breaches of certificate."—Mr. DUNLOP proposed that the clause should include every dealer in groceries supplying spirits, "whether gratuitously or otherwise," and this was agreed to.

Mr. MACKENZIE then moved, as a new clause, that "every offence committed against this act shall be tried and determined, and all penalties incurred under the authority of this act shall be recovered and applied, in the manner and before the courts, and subject to the conditions, provided in the said recited act of the 9th year of George IV., for the trial of breaches of certificate and for the recovery of penalties." Mr. HUME: What are the penalties? Transportation, I hope [a laugh]. All these arrangements are injurious. The clause was agreed to.

Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE proposed a clause giving the same powers to magistrates in Parliamentary burghs as were possessed by magistrates in Royal burghs. Mr. MACKENZIE opposed the clause, which would, by a sideward, legislate upon a question of considerable difficulty and importance. The clause was rejected by 93 to 81.

The House then resumed.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

On Thursday, Mr. WILSON, on presenting papers relating to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee on the Regulations of the Customs Department, announced the intentions of the Government. By way of preface, he recapitulated that Mr. Gladstone had promised to a deputation which recently waited upon him, that a bill should be presented this session; but that bill would take a considerable time to prepare; Government had, therefore, carefully drawn up a Treasury minute containing all the essential points. In his statement, Mr. Wilson took the divisions of the Report *seriatim*. First, the constitution of the Board of Customs—which Government did not intend to deal with on the present occasion; before long a second minute would settle that question, and vacancies in the Board would not be filled up. The next topic was "the appointment and promotion of Customs officers." In order to secure good officers, their position ought to be made as enticing and advantageous as possible. But out of 10,800 officers, 2,720 weighers, lockers, and tide-waiters, were excluded, whatever their merit, from promotion beyond a certain limit, on the ground that the different departments require a different description of ability. The Customs authorities admitted, however, that men who had become superintending lockers had acquired much information; and it was proposed that, after three years' standing, they should be entitled to claim an examination, and, if they pass, their names be enrolled for promotion to the higher ranks. Government were prepared to give the Customs Commissioners the right to nominate the most meritorious officers as landing-waiters in respect to one in every five of the appointments made. This, it was hoped, would secure a better class of servants, and better feeling between them and the commercial class. "Fines and satisfactions," imposed for wrong entry, were in an unsatisfactory state, because the fine, and half the profit of the goods seized, went to the servant, and he thus became open to suspicion. These exactions are not to be relinquished,

but would be collected in a common fund, and redistributed as rewards for merit; so that the individual officer will no longer have any direct interest in them. This did not extend to the Coast Guard, because they run great risk and danger. At the same time, greater facilities would be given for amending entries. "Ad valorem duties," formerly a fruitful source of dissension, were now almost abandoned; but the few that remained would be treated as they hitherto had been. "Seizures and stoppages" had led to great and angry discussions; but the complaints under this head had been met by the circular issued by the Board, of its own accord, in August last, ordering that the owner of seized property should be furnished "with a written notice, specifying the grounds of detention," and providing for a hearing of both sides, on oath, before a member of the Board. Considering, also, the altered feeling of the times, it had been held that the Crown might now safely place itself on the level with the subject in regard to civil cases. Government therefore propose that it should be made imperative upon the Crown, in all cases where the duties or penalties to be recovered do not together exceed £100, to resort to the County Courts, or such other local tribunal as the Treasury may direct; giving the option of trial by jury in a higher court. And even in cases which involved a larger amount of duties or penalties than £100, where the Commissioners of Customs certify to the Treasury that, from the simple nature of the cases, they might safely be left to the local tribunals, the Treasury would be empowered to authorize the step so recommended. Under the minute now issued, the Board of Customs would be responsible for actions brought against its servants. Mr. Wilson then gave details of the rapid growth of the "transit system," by which goods passed from one port to another for reshipment, in 1852, value £3,414,451. British shipping increased 368,000 tons between 1849 and 1852, the total increase of shipping being 861,000 tons; and much of this increase he attributed to the transit trade. It had therefore been resolved, with reference to goods in transitu, that they may be landed and conveyed by railway, under the superintendence of a Custom-house office, from one port to another, where they may be reshipped and exported to other parts of the world without being opened or in the slightest degree disturbed. These arrangements had been in existence about two years; and Government proposed to increase the facilities. With regard to "fines on shipping," Government concur with the committee that crews should be responsible for smuggling, and that the vessel should not be detained unless the officers were detected. The practice had nearly always coincided with that view. In the "bonding or warehousing system," the present practice was, that the original importer was legally liable for the duty, ten or twenty years after he had sold the goods. To remedy this, it was proposed that there should be an optional re-entry when an importer parts with his goods, and that there his liability shall cease. Stock to be taken every five years, and deficiency of duty paid then. Another improvement was the reduction of the three distinct classes of warehouses into one. For "passengers' luggage" every facility and accommodation would be given. Passengers not having more than two packages might have them examined between Gravesend and London, and passengers having more might have at least a carpet-bag examined; but if they contained any article liable to duty, they must go to the Custom-house; and where there was a large quantity of luggage, the present course would be pursued. The next topic—"the simplification of entries of free goods"—was the most important of the whole. The proposition of the Committee was, that "the ship's manifest and the report of her consignee be the sole entry required in the case of free goods." Mr. Wilson detailed a number of cases of fraud by the introduction of articles subject to duty under the guise of articles free or nearly free of duty—such as snuff in oil-cake, tobacco in tins of rape-seed oil—in order to show the danger of such a regulation. Government proposed that with respect to free goods a separate room, distinct from the Long Room, should be opened at the Custom-house, and that on a ship's arrival no time should be lost in making the entry. In regard to free goods outwards, the bill of lading to be sent with the information required. Referring to the codification of acts of Parliament, Mr. Wilson observed, that before 1825 there were 1,500 acts relating to the Customs. Perhaps one of the most laborious and meritorious works ever performed by man was the reducing those 1,500 acts of Parliament into the compass of the small volume he held in his hand. That work was performed by Mr. James Deacon Hume; and he believed that the very book he then had before him was the one which Mr. Huskisson produced to the House in the year 1825 as one of the greatest triumphs of human labour that he had ever heard of. In 1836 that work was further reduced, under Mr. Poulett Thomson; and in 1845 only six acts out of the 1,500 were remaining. He hoped shortly to lay on the table of the House a bill containing every law and regulation with regard to the Customs. All new regulations should be published from time to time, and, at the end of the year, added to the act. The last subject touched on was "the outports." Considering the rapid increase which it had made in importance, it had become necessary that Liverpool should be placed in a new position. The Commissioners had therefore been authorized to extend the existing authority at Liverpool, to adjudicate upon all cases not exceeding £100 value, without requiring the parties to wait, as they were now obliged to do, till the Board of Customs in London be appealed to. Inquiries to be public; a weekly report made to the London Board, and the County Court open to those who wish to go to it, in all cases within the above-mentioned limits.

This statement occupied three hours in delivery. It was followed by a desultory conversation, of which the staple was approval of the plan.

In reply to several observations, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the constitution of the governing authority was of vital importance, and had not been overlooked; but he could not take upon himself the responsibility of submitting at once a distinct plan.

NATIONAL DEBT BILL.

The "South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill," was read a second time just before the House broke up after the Budget statement on Monday night. This formed a ground of complaint to Mr. DISRAELI on Thursday. They had been told, he said, especially by Lord John Russell, that the passing of the resolutions did not pledge the House in any way to them, but was only intended to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill, and that a time would be fixed for a discussion of the principle. He found the bill had been read a second time; and he thought the House had not been fairly treated, as no opportunity of discussing the principle had been given.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained, that Lord John Russell had simply stated that an opportunity for discussing the bill would occur—without naming any particular stage. Now, from the absence [after the financial statement] of Mr. Disraeli and many of his friends, Mr. Gladstone had inferred that they did not intend to discuss the bill. But ample opportunity would arise before the Speaker left the chair. He suggested that they should commit the bill pro forma, on the understanding that the sense of the House might be taken on its recommittal. This was agreed to.

Accordingly, on Friday, the Commutation Bill occupied the House in Committee. There was a contest only on clause 2, which provides for the redemption of the South Sea Annuities. Sir FITZROY KELLY moved the omission of so much of the clause as provides for the creation of a new stock at 2½ per cent. with a guarantee of forty years. In a long and detailed criticism, he characterised the clause as "inconsistent, impracticable, mischievous, unjust, and unconstitutional;" and insisted that the proposed alternatives were not equivalents.

Mr. GLADSTONE defended his plan; advising the Committee to throw it out altogether rather than send him into the money-market with a maimed and crippled scheme. He disposed of the "constitutional" objection by precedents; and showed that "equivalents" might be made by considerations of convenience as well as arithmetical equations. He thought the conditions which he granted worth paying, for the purpose of attaining a great object—the establishment of a Two-and-a-half per Cent. Stock.

A very diffuse conversation was continued by Mr. THOMAS BARING (who opposed the plan), Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. LAING, Captain LAFFAN, Mr. J. B. SMITH, Mr. J. A. SMITH, Mr. HUME, and Mr. WILKINSON.

Mr. DISRAELI endeavoured, by an historical narrative of previous conversions, to show the inferiority of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. He objected to the guarantee for forty years; and admitting the abstract importance of a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, he characterized the present proposal as "ingenious but premature." They were asked to increase the capital of the national debt in order to gratify a financial caprice. Recounting the alterations made since the resolutions were first announced, he taunted the Government with not having sufficiently matured their scheme before producing it.

Mr. GOULBURN supplied some historical facts omitted by Mr. Disraeli—who, he said, was evidently anxious to depreciate the value of the measure; and whose adverse precedents, drawn from a period of high interest, were shown to be inapplicable to a period of unprecedentedly low interest.

The Committee divided on the question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause." Ayes, 234; Noes, 175; Government majority, 59.

CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES.

The second reading of this bill was moved in the House of Lords, on Friday, by the Duke of NEWCASTLE. The noble Duke, having gone over the ground repeatedly traversed in the lower House, undertook to explain the omission of the third clause, and the condition in which he believed the Act remained.

When the bill was prepared he felt, inasmuch as they were repealing that provision in the Act of 1840 which placed in the hands of the Imperial Parliament all questions affecting the future distribution of the Clergy Reserves, and that whereas a guarantee, under certain contingencies, for a provision from the Consolidated Fund was to be found in that Act, it was desirable that, although the question could hardly possibly arise to repeal that provision, so as to make the measure complete, and not leave anything for future discussion or debate. But he had not been in this country at the time the Act of 1840 was passed, and he was not aware that that guarantee had originated from an arrangement between the Government of the day and the most rev. prelate who at that time occupied the See of Canterbury. On bringing the matter before the Government they came to the conclusion that—inasmuch as apprehensions were then entertained that the fund might, under some possible circumstances, fall short of the £10,000 then allotted to the two churches—that inasmuch as, by the alterations in the law which the Government now proposed, the future management of these funds was to be transferred from the Imperial Government to the Government of Canada—the question would not remain in precisely the same position; and, if any fear of the funds falling short the guarantee existed in 1840, the same fear might, however chimerical such a fear might be, exist at the present moment [hear, hear]. The Government, therefore, felt that it was incumbent upon them, in order that there might be no misunderstanding upon the subject, not specifically and by enactment to repeal that guarantee to which they had been formerly a party [hear]. That

was the reason for the omission of the third clause. He did not wish to conceal from their lordships that, subsequently to the omission of that clause, the opinions of the law officers of the Crown had established this fact—that the measure, the second reading of which he now moved, did in itself do away with the effect of that guarantee, inasmuch as it did away with the conditions upon which that guarantee was passed. At the same time he saw no reason to regret that the clause inserted in the first act was omitted from the bill, and that in this the provision against the deficiency of the fund which was originally made was still retained. In conclusion, he entreated their lordships not hastily to refuse the second reading to a bill which was so earnestly desired by the great majority of the important community whom it affected. He trusted they would not now enter upon a controversy which he felt confident could not long be maintained [hear, hear]. And if he thus addressed himself to their lordships collectively he might, perhaps, be allowed in all humility to address himself especially to the right rev. bench. He would most earnestly exhort and pray the right rev. prelates who sat upon that bench not to engage the Church of England in a contest of this kind, and not to yoke her with an opposition to the independent action of a colony [hear]. The result of such a struggle must be, that colonial freedom would in the end prevail, but the position of the Church of England in that colony at the close of such a struggle would be very much prejudiced, and instead, as now, from the purity of her doctrines and the zeal of her sons making a progress in the colony which gladdened the hearts of Churchmen, a spirit of animosity would be roused against her from all opposing sects, and even some of the members of her own flock would not look upon her with so favourable an eye as now they did [hear, hear]. He asked their lordships generally to vote for the second reading of this bill, which did not militate against any of those sacred rights which the right rev. occupants of that bench were appointed to protect, and that they would by a large majority give peace and contentment to that important portion of this mighty empire, and to those inhabitants of a colony who were rising day by day into increased importance [cheers].

The BISHOP OF EXETER moved its postponement to that day six months. He had heard with amazement from the noble duke the statement, that if this bill passed, the colonial Legislature would have no more power over the clergy reserves than they now had over the Roman Catholic endowments. Why, the very contrary was the fact. Under the constitutional act of the 31st George III., which was absolutely annulled for ever as related to the Clergy Reserves if their lordships passed this measure, if the colonial Legislature should send over a bill for voting the same termination to the Roman Catholic endowments as this measure would give them the power of doing unconditionally with regard to the Clergy Reserves, the bill must remain thirty days upon the table of their lordships' house before it obtained the Royal assent, and an address to the Crown against the bill would get rid of it altogether. But that was not the case if the colonial Legislature choose to exercise the power which this bill proposed to give them in dealing with the property of the Church of England, and their lordships, therefore, would never have the power of interfering to prevent the secularization of these reserves, in case such a proposal should be made [hear]. Would the noble duke introduce such a provision as would render correct the statement he had made, that the case of the Roman Catholic endowment was the same as that of the Clergy Reserves? Would he introduce a provision that the House of Lords and the House of Commons should have the power of stopping the secularization of these Clergy Reserves if the Canadian Legislature should think fit to pass such a measure? The noble duke smiled, but if he (the Bishop of Exeter) had made such a statement, and had so argued, he should feel it his bounden duty to introduce such a provision as he had suggested [hear, hear]. The right rev. prelate went on to contest the doctrine of the exclusive right of the colonists to legislate on strictly colonial interests. Even Burke, in the fullest career of his Liberal principles, had admitted the opposite principle. Romilly, Wilberforce, and Brougham had contended for, and persuaded Parliament to act on, the imperial prerogative in the matter of negro emancipation.

Allusion had been made to something that had been said by the right hon. baronet the member for Southwark in the other House of Parliament, and who had been pleased to say that he (the Bishop of Exeter) was a "pest in his diocese." He had referred to what that right hon. baronet had said on the subject of this bill, and he must say that he appeared to be perfectly innocent of the whole law on the subject about which he was talking. He would give one specimen of the wisdom, learning, and knowledge of the right hon. gentleman. The right hon. gentleman said, "that the law abhorred perpetuity, and had always looked upon every measure that had a tendency that way with hostile eyes." He (the Bishop of Exeter) would refer to Blackstone as an authority on this subject, who said, "a third attribute of a king's majesty was his perpetuity. The king never died." Such was its abhorrence of perpetuity, and he went on to say, "The law had wisely ordained that the parson, *quatenus* parson, should never die, any more than the king, and that the present incumbent and his predecessor who lived seven centuries ago were in law one and the same person, and what was given to the one was given to the other also." But what did the right hon. baronet think of corporations? Was not the very essence of a corporation perpetuity? Let the right hon. baronet get out of that difficulty if he could. But it should be remembered that this opinion of the right hon. baronet was not given privately, but was expressed in the presence of other Ministers of the Crown; and yet not one of that right hon. gentleman's colleagues thought fit to rise and repudiate such a monstrous doctrine [hear, hear]. Who would have thought that the noble earl at the head of the Government, and who was the very soul of honour, and who never uttered a word which he did not believe, and who never gave an assurance which he did not feel to be true,—who would believe that that noble earl, who, some two or three months ago, when called upon to state what were the principles on

which his Government would be conducted, said that it would be upon the principle of "Conservative progress," — who, he asked, would have thought that that noble earl would have lent his sanction to such a principle as that which had been laid down by the right honourable baronet the member for Southwark? Conservative progress seemed to be a sort of inclined plane, down which opinions slid easily, seeing they had got to the destruction of religion in the colonies ["No, no," from Earl Aberdeen]. The noble earl dissented; but, at any rate, they had got to the point of destroying all provision and endowment for religion in the colonies. [Earl Aberdeen: "That's a different thing."] The noble earl said, endowment was a different thing to religion. He (the Bishop of Exeter) admitted that; but they were combined, and necessary to each other. It was a duty pointed out by God, that every state should sustain religion by endowments and temporal provision [hear, hear]. The noble earl assented to that, and in so assenting, he did no more than was done by the British constitution, which directed that there should be an established and endowed church in this country. By the coronation oath, the Sovereign was bound to maintain the Church, not only in England, but also in her territories, to maintain the rights and possessions of religion. Were they, then, to be told that religion and endowment were not only not the same, but not even necessarily connected? He did not mean to say that religion could not exist without endowment, but he would say that no religion could be adequately sustained in any country without a temporal provision. The noble duke had referred to what he called the triumphant answer given to an argument of his (the Bishop of Exeter) by a right reverend friend of his. He was, however, in the position of Englishmen who never knew when they were beaten. The act of sacrifice to which he had alluded was not that lands had been given in Canada by George III. to the Roman Catholics. That was spoliation, and it was inconsistent with the royal oath; but it was not sacrifice. But to take anything from the service of God, and apply it to secular purposes, was sacrilege, and he would continue to say that, by the passing of this bill, they would be guilty of sacrilege; a sin not only awfully denounced, but awfully punished. It was the great sin of the Assyrian monarch, which brought down the judgment of Heaven upon him, and to whom the warning was given by the handwriting on the wall. To him were the words said—"God has weighed you, and you have been found wanting;" and on that very night the first and greatest monarch ceased to be.

LORD LYTTELTON supported the bill on the ground, that it rested with the Canadian Legislature to provide for the religious interests of the colony.

LORD ST. LEONARD'S, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the measure as a monstrous spoliation of the rights of the Established Church in Canada, which he believed to be an object of envy to the sectarians and Roman Catholics in that colony, who had combined for the purpose of spoliation.

The Bishop of NORWICH regarded the bill as a measure of justice by this country to Canada, and as calculated to promote the interests of the Church in Canada. The chief argument against the bill was, that the opposition of the Roman Catholics in Canada, and their influence in the Legislature, would tend to the secularization of the Reserves; but the Bishop of Toronto sufficiently answered that argument. Whatever might be the immediate results of the measure, he thought, although they were bound to look to the interests of the Church, they must not do so solely—they must also look to what the permanent consequences might be of refusing to recognise the right of the Canadian people to legislate for themselves on this, as on other questions of internal policy. The colony was so far matured as to feel a spirit of independence; and, if this measure did not pass, he would not say it might be a *casus belli* between the colony and the mother country, but it might be the cause of considerable exasperation, which would greatly be deplored. Nevertheless, if the Canadian Parliament should secularize the Clergy Reserves, and alienate the property altogether from the Church, he considered that the Church of Canada would have no inequitable claim to compensation from the Government of this country [hear, hear].

The Earl of DERBY would recommend the right rev. prelate to dismiss the last topic of his speech altogether from his mind. If he really thought that the Government would hold themselves bound to grant any equitable compensation to the Church of Canada in the event of her property being alienated, the more prudent course for him would be, before he joined in the act which might render such compensation necessary, to ascertain from the Government how far they would be disposed to answer his expectations [a laugh]—and in the answer being in the negative, it would be impossible for him to support the second reading if he seriously entertained the view he had expressed. He did not intend to protract this discussion, for his noble and learned friend had demonstrated beyond the possibility of dispute or cavil that the property with regard to which they were about to legislate, never was at the disposal of the Canadian Legislature. Previous to 1791 the Clergy Reserves were the property of the Crown by right of conquest. They were appropriated by the Crown to the maintenance of the Protestant clergy, and a certain extent of dealing with that appropriation was given to the Legislature of Canada under the act of 1791; but all the power they could ever exercise over the reserves was the power given to them by that act. Setting out from that act the power of the Legislature was limited by it, and whatever power they had possessed since that time over the Clergy Reserves was not limited by the act of 1840. On the other hand he was ready frankly to admit that as the colony advanced in intelligence and wealth, and approached to that state in which he must say its dependence on this country was a nominal rather than a real existence from the time they conferred representative institutions on Canada—and the same observation would apply to other colonies—it was a matter of policy to keep a lighter and lighter hold over matters of internal policy

[loud cheers from the Ministerial benches]—and to grant to the colony a continually increasing superintendence over its own affairs [renewed cheers]. And the extent to which those concessions were to be made by Parliament was only to be limited by the considerations involved. But he could not admit that the question of the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves was a local question—it appeared to him to be a question in which imperial interests were concerned [hear, hear]; and when the same power was brought to bear on the Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions in the colony, it was difficult to contend that the legal maintenance of the control exercised over the Roman Catholics was a matter of general concern, and they were to keep that in their own hands, whilst the maintenance of the Protestant clergy was only matter of local interest. He should be disposed to strain the point on the part of the Parliament of this country for the purpose of doing that which he believed to be the wish of a great majority of the people of Canada [hear, hear].

He had risen principally for the purpose of saying that in the condition in which they then stood he was anxious to find the public means of not meeting this bill with a direct negative; and he was prepared, therefore, to present to their lordships a proposition in committee, if they should pass the second reading of the bill, whereby power would be given to the Legislature of Canada more extensive than that given by the Act of 1791, but maintaining inviolate all appropriation which had heretofore been made, not for the lives of individuals who had a secondary interest, but maintaining as a permanent provision—be it for the Church of England, be it for the Church of Scotland—all appropriation which, either under the Act of 1827 or the Act of 1840, had been already allotted and solemnly given over, not to individuals, but to trustees in trust for the benefit of those churches for ever maintaining those strictly and inviolably [hear, hear]. He spoke for himself alone: he would waive all the great and serious objections which he entertained to the bill, and which would have prevented him as a Minister from ever submitting it to Parliament—if he could obtain such a modification of the measure as would say in effect that that which had been allotted and appropriated, under the authority of Parliament, by solemn compact, by legislative act, under the assent of the Crown, should be held inviolable—being the property of the Churches of England and Scotland—as inviolable as if it was the private property of any of their lordships [hear, hear]. He should have to propose this in committee, and to explain his views perhaps at some length. It could not be of local, but of imperial interest, that the engagements which they had entered into; those rights of property which they had affirmed; those estates which they had handed over; those funds which they had vested in trustees; should not, by an act of tyrannical power, in obedience to the unreasonable demands of the colonial legislature, be set aside [hear]. That could not be a matter of local, but of the highest imperial, interest [hear, hear]. He was anxious to have an opportunity of submitting this to their lordships' consideration; and, should they be induced to accept such a compromise, he would, however reluctantly—with the hope that such a concession might lead to peace—waive his objection to the measure, and assent to the third reading of the bill. But if they insisted that the measure should not be prospective only, but retrospective also; if they violated the engagements they had entered into, and plundered parties of property which they had bestowed upon them, then no consideration on earth—not even the dismemberment of the Empire itself—should induce him to set his hand to a bill of that description, and say "Content," whatever might be the hazard of saying "Not Content" [hear, hear].

Earl GREY considered that the adoption of Earl Derby's threatened propositions would virtually defeat the bill. His own reasons for supporting the measure in its integrity were thus briefly and forcibly put:—

There appeared to be two grounds—first, that the religious interests of the colonists ought not to be neglected; and, secondly, that, for some reason or another, we were bound in honour to keep up the existing arrangements. While he admitted that the provision for the religion of the population was of vast importance, it was also true that, if they forced upon a people a religious endowment, it did far more harm than good to religion; it disposed the people against their pastors. From experience he was persuaded that there was no cause which had tended more to prevent the Church of England obtaining a just influence over the colonies than the impression that the Establishment was more favoured by the governing powers than other religious sects. As to their being bound in honour to keep up the present arrangements, he should be glad to know with whom the supposed contract was made, and who would be injured by its being broken. They could not put their finger upon any one individual who would suffer. Certainly there could be no injury to the Canadian people, who were only to be enabled to do as they pleased. It was said that the rights of the Church were about to be interfered with. A noble and learned lord had spoken of the Church as if it were an actual person. But the Church had always been a body dependent upon the governing power of the country. About 400 years ago, all that which was at present the property of the Church of England was enjoyed by her rival. It had been given to the Church of Rome by kings and princes. But, nevertheless, in course of time it was considered that this property ought to be otherwise disposed of, and it was, therefore, summarily taken away from the Roman Catholic Church, and handed over to others ["No, no"]. He was at a loss to understand that cry; he certainly thought he had given a correct statement of the facts. The truth was, that the property of the Church of England did not rest upon any contract, but upon the conviction existing in the minds of the people that they had the greatest interest in retaining the property in the hands of its present holders. Upon the general question, then, this right of property could offer no answer to the bill.

At the suggestion of the Earl of DERBY, the Bishop of EXETER withdrew his amendment, and the second reading was carried; and the next sitting of the

House appointed for the consideration of the bill in committee.

Accordingly, on Monday, the House having gone into committee, Earl DERBY moved the insertion at the end of the first clause of the following words:—

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the interest and dividends accruing upon the investment of the proceeds of Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold, or the interest to accrue upon sales on credit of Clergy Reserves under the authority of an act passed in the 8th year of the reign of King George IV., entitled, "An Act to authorize the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," nor any rents arising from Clergy Reserves that may have been or may be demised for any term of years under the authority of the said act, nor the interest or dividends accruing upon the investment of such portions of the proceeds of any sales of such Clergy Reserves effected before the passing of this act, under the authority of an act passed in the 4th year of her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," as are by the said act appropriated respectively to the churches of England and Scotland in Canada; but that all and every the proceeds of such investments, and all such interest and rents as aforesaid, shall continue to be appropriated and paid in such manner as is directed by the last-recited act: that is to say, the share allotted and appropriated to the Church of England shall be paid to such person as shall be from time to time appointed to receive the same by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the share allotted to the Church of Scotland to such person as shall be from time to time appointed by the Board of Commissioners elected, or to be elected, under the provisions of the said act.

This amendment, the noble earl contended, in a speech of an hour and a half in length, was just and reasonable—proceeding on the principle that property which had been assigned in permanence to an existing body Parliament had no authority to take away.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE taunted the noble earl with being a tactician in bringing forward this amendment on the third reading. If the bill was all the noble earl said it was, the amendment was liable to the very same objections, and was as defective and as vicious in principle. He, the Conservative leader, the leader of the landed aristocracy of England, came before them that night, and called on the House to give that respect and stability to vested property which he denied to land [hear, hear]. He said he was ready, as an act of conciliation to the colonies, to abandon the whole of the land now unsold, amounting to 1,500,000 acres—he was ready to commit that gross infraction of the rights of landed property, but the proceeds of the land which had been sold, and which were invested in the funds, must not be touched. Of this he (the Duke of Newcastle) was certain, that it would be better, as regarded this country, that the bill should have been rejected on the second reading, rather than it should go out to Canada with such a principle attached to it. But the noble earl would never take warning. Why did the act of 1840 fail? Was it because the arrangement it sanctioned was unjust? No; but because it was made by the Imperial Parliament without the consent of the Parliament of Canada. If their lordships repeated that experiment they might obtain half of the Church property, and cause the secularization of the other half, but in doing so they would not conciliate that party for which the noble earl said he was ready to make any sacrifice.

The Earl of WICKLOW was doubtful of the tendency of the amendment—Lord WHARNCLIFFE decidedly opposed, and Earl DESART as decidedly supported it.

The Bishop of ST. DAVIDS, while very apprehensive of the possible results of this bill, could not, on religious grounds, think that their lordships should reject it. The Bishop of LONDON, on the contrary, thought that while this question intimately affected the interest of the Church, it was equally important to the laity; and would not consent, on grounds of expediency, to vote for the bill.

The Duke of ARGYLL contended that the faith of the Crown was not pledged to the Church of England alone, but generally to the religious bodies of Canada; and accused the Earl of Derby of wishing to protect the interests of the Churches of Rome and England at the expense of other religious bodies.

Earl GREY asserted that the principles of the bill and the amendment were identical. If the one was sacrifice, so was the other. He warned their lordships that if they supposed they could prop the Church of England in Canada or elsewhere merely by revenue, they were grievously mistaken. It was one thing to perpetuate an endowment, and another to encourage religion.

Lord ST. LEONARD'S denied that we had any legal right to destroy what was really a vested interest.

The Bishop of OXFORD pointed out that the speeches delivered by the noble earl (Derby) on Friday and that evening, were inconsistent, and contended that there was a broad distinction between the endowments of the Church of England and the Canadian Clergy Reserves. He did not say that there was a legal right on the part of the Canadian Legislature to settle this question, but there was that far higher right, that moral equity which every written law should embody. A child, as it approached maturity, had a right to expect increasing liberty from its father. That right was not legal but moral. If the father bound himself to make the child a certain allowance, the latter acquired a new right, and the father had no right to withdraw what he had granted on the ground that he disapproved of the way in which money was spent. That was the case with regard to Canada. They had given to the colony of Canada a Government responsible to the people of England, on the one hand, and to the Crown on the other; and that Government was a mockery and a lie if Parliament, the moment they thought the Legislature was going to use their power for what they considered an injurious purpose, should say, "We reserve the right of dealing with this matter to ourselves, and will not allow you to meddle with it." Passing to notice the arguments of the Bishop of Exeter, he said:—

The other night his right rev. brother drew a long,

ingenious, plausible, and,—as was always to be expected when he spoke,—an able argument from the conduct of one dearest to him (the Bishop of Oxford), and whose name to bear was his highest honour and greatest blessing.

His right rev. brother said he (the Bishop of Oxford) robbed that man of his highest honour by the argument he had used on that question. If their lordships agreed with his right rev. brother in that opinion, he must beg of them to repress it, for he could assure them there was no feeling dearer to his heart than the honour of that honoured name. Sprung from one gifted with the highest opportunity—the friend of England's greatest Minister—who, with a great and commanding social position, used all those advantages for no personal aggrandizement [hear, hear], and died a poor Commoner—poorer than he had entered upon public life, after having seen all his contemporaries rise to wealth and hereditary honour, and who, leaving to his children no high rank or dignity, according to the distinctions of this world, bequeathed to them the perilous inheritance of a name venerated by the Christian world [cheers]—he could not bear it to be said he ever for an instant had derogated from that father's fame. He could not admit he had done so. There was no sort of parallel between the case of Canada and the West Indies. He must say he felt, on the part of the Canadian Legislature [an ironical cheer], somewhat indignant when it was spoken of as if it was like the West Indian Legislatures of those days. Those Legislatures were not the deliberative bodies of a young State springing into beautiful maturity, but bodies convened under the influence and composed of slave planters. When his right rev. brother spoke in that way, he felt as if he was adopting the opinions too prevalent some time ago, when Dr. Johnson said of America,—"After all, sir, they are but a nation of convicts, and if we let them escape hanging, sir, it is good enough for them" [a laugh]. His right rev. brother the other night quoted a beautiful passage as to the singleness and nobleness of the powers of the Imperial Parliament, but either from the shortness of his memory or for some other reason, he went but a little way through it, and left off before he came to the most remarkable part of it. Now, it so happened that he (the Bishop of Oxford) had been reading the work the week before, and he begged their lordships to allow him to add a few words to the quotation, to show that Mr. Burke's opinions were rather different, after all, from those which might be inferred to be his from the words quoted by his right rev. brother. That noble-minded and truly great man said, "An ardent love of freedom is the predominating feature which marks your American colonies; and, as an ardent is always a jealous affection, your colonies become suspicious, restive, and untractable, whenever they see the least attempt to wrest from them by force"—that was certainly not attempted on Friday night [a laugh]—"or shuffle from them by chicane"—as was attempted, perhaps, now—"what they think the only advantage worth living for. The fierce spirit of liberty is stronger in the English colonies than in any other people of the earth, because they are the descendants of Englishmen" [hear]. He declared that if he might venture to believe the sound of the storms which agitated this world ever reached these still and tranquil shades in which, as he rejoicingly believed, the spirit of that mighty patriot rested, he thought his shade would be moved almost to indignation if he found he was represented, not as asserting for the colonies the right to manage their own affairs, but as one of those who said to them, "We distrust all you will do, and we will not give you the power to deal with your own endowments" [heir]. . . . It had been said that the members of the right rev. bench to which he belonged should be guided, not by the policy of a question, but by what was called its religious aspect. He altogether denied that doctrine. Such a theory was downright atheism. True policy was the will of God for the nation, and that which was not so was not true policy at all. There could, in his mind, be no sense of difference between the political and religious aspect of a question. He felt more deeply than he could trust himself to express his difference on this point from his right rev. friend the Bishop of Toronto; but he feared one thing still more than the idea of that right rev. prelate thinking he was forsaken, and that was leading that brave, and generous, and conscientious man to believe the House of Lords was able to maintain the demands of his church—making him and his church depend on that which must sink from under them, and inducing him to provoke the distrust and anger of the people, and even to see themselves denuded of their property and deprived of the trust and confidence of their fellow-citizens. Sooner than see this, he would behold the church of Canada begging from door to door for the maintenance of its ministers and its altars. For the sake of the quiet of that great colony—for the sake alone of the peace and prosperity and spiritual strength of the church, he besought their lordships not to be led astray from this one consideration, whether or not the colony and the colonial Legislature were the persons justly entitled to deal with this great question? [cheers.]

The Bishop of EXETER made a few remarks in reply; and the Earl of DERBY obtained from the Bishop of OXFORD a disclaimer of offensive intention in using the word "chicane." The noble earl in humorously commenting on this explanation provoked to great excitement the Earl of CLarendon. Their personalities having been cleared up, the committee divided, when the numbers were—Content (for the amendment), 77; Not Content (against it), 117; majority in favour of the Government, 40.

Their lordships then adjourned, at a few minutes before one o'clock.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE called the attention of the House to the anxiety which prevailed respecting Turkish affairs, and, after specifying facts which had transpired with regard to the missions of Count Leiningen and Prince Menschikoff, wished further information on the subject.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that as negotiations on the Turkish question were still pending it was not in his power to produce all the information required. He could, however, assure the House that the Government were entirely convinced of the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The danger of dismemberment arose quite as much from internal as from external causes, and the importance of the missions both of Count Leiningen and

Prince Menschikoff had been greatly exaggerated. Though alarming accounts had been recently circulated with respect to disturbances at Constantinople, he believed them to be without foundation; for a telegraphic despatch had been received from Lord Stratford, dated the 14th inst., according to which everything was quiet at Constantinople. In conclusion he would add that he saw no reason to expect any disturbance of the peace of Europe, nor any interruption of the unanimity which prevailed between the great powers on the Turkish question.

In reply to Lord BEAUMONT, Earl CLARENCE added, that, as respect Montenegro, Austria merely required the withdrawal of the army so soon as order was restored.

THE GOVERNMENT, MR. HALE, AND M. KOSSUTH.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice of a motion for returns of correspondence between Mr. Hale and the Ordnance Office, and wished to put a question to the noble lord the Home Secretary, in reference to what occurred the other day, when the subject of the seizure of certain implements of war was before the House. He (Mr. Duncombe) then took the liberty of stating his belief that there was no gunpowder, in the common acceptation of the term, found on the premises searched. He wished to ask the noble lord whether he was not in error when he said there were 500 lbs. of gunpowder, in addition to what was called rocket-composition, which might or might not be gunpowder, as to be decided by another tribunal.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was misinformed in respect to the matter on which that part of his statement was made. He was informed that there were found 500lbs. of gunpowder, and a certain portion of rocket-composition. It would appear from the proceedings at Bow-street that the total that was discovered was 260lbs. of that substance, with regard to which it remained to be determined on Thursday next whether it was gunpowder or not. He would not venture to anticipate that decision [a laugh], but he was wrong in saying there were 500lbs. of gunpowder and a quantity of what was called rocket-composition.

Lord D. STUART said that the name of M. Kosuth having been mixed up with the seizure, he begged to read to the House a letter he had received from that gentleman, disavowing any connexion with the matter:

Alpha-road, St. John's Wood, April 15.
My Lord,—In answer to your kind note, I have the honour to say that all the accusations in the *Times* of to-day about a house in my occupation having been searched, a store of war materials belonging to me being discovered and seized, are entirely unfounded. Not only is no house in my occupation, but also nowhere else in England, could have been any store of war materials belonging to me discovered and seized, for the simple reason that I have no store of war materials whatever in England. But while I give this plain and flat denial to the alleged charge, I desire explicitly to be understood that I do not disavow my hostility to the oppressors of my country, but rather avow openly my determination to free my country from them. To this, my aim, I shall and will devote my life, and all my activity, and to this activity I never will recognise any other limit but honour, morality, and the laws of that country where I happen to reside. And, as it is not contrary to honour and morality to have stores of war materials, to be used when required in the service of my country, I declare that such I have, but I have them in such countries where it is lawful for me to have them, even with those intentions which I openly avow. But in England I have them not, because I have been told that some doubts may be entertained about the legality of such an act. With this explanation I repeat, no store of any war materials of mine could have been seized, because I do not possess, either directly or indirectly, anything of the kind in this country.

I remain, with high regards, and particular consideration, my Lord, yours respectfully,
The Lord Dudley Stuart.

L. KOSSUTH.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The lower House having resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, on the first of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, granting a tax upon incomes until April 1860, Sir E. B. LYTTON moved, in lieu of the resolution, that the continuance of the income-tax for seven years, and its extension to classes hitherto exempted from its operation, without any mitigation of the inequalities of the assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic. He admitted that there was much in the Budget worthy of the high reputation of Mr. Gladstone, and of the approbation of the country; but he insisted that the prolongation of the tax for seven years was unnecessary, and that, if it were otherwise, the tax ought not to be continued without those modifications which were called for by the general sense of the country. Among other objections he alleged the manner in which the tax had been laid generally upon Ireland, in exchange for a debt due from certain classes; while the landed interest in England, without enjoying any special relief, were to be burdened with a new tax of £2,000,000 a year; believing, too, that the remissions of taxation would not be reproductive, he had no guarantee that the income-tax would cease in 1860.

Mr. E. DENISON looking at the various compensations contained in the Budget, gave to the whole scheme his entire and cordial support.

Mr. BOOKER, as representing an agricultural constituency, felt the greatest dismay at the plan. It offered no relief to owners or occupiers of land, while the tax upon successions tended to break up the great landed aristocracy of the country.

Mr. HUME expatiated upon the unredressed inequalities of the tax, the defects of the system of assessment, and the abuses existing in the collection. He must, however, look at the financial measure as a whole, and he found in the other parts, especially the legacy duty, full equivalent for these objections.

Colonel SIBTHORP had always opposed the Income-

tax, as an impost which, however good in time of war, was unwarrantable in peace, and would oppose the resolution.

Mr. FAGAN, admitting that the superstructure of the Ministerial plan was great and statesmanlike, resisted that part of it which subjected Ireland to the Income-tax—protested against the introduction of their annuities into the plan, insisting that the labourer, forming part of the charge, had been misappropriated, and entered into details to show that Ireland had derived but slender advantages from the recent remissions of taxation. He further contended that the Act of Union stipulated that Ireland should contribute to the general taxation only in a certain proportion, which had been already exceeded; and he urged the cruelty of taking advantage of a breathing-time, which Ireland seemed now to enjoy, to oppress her with an Income-tax.

Mr. BUCK dwelt upon the sufferings of the farmers and producers of the country, and declared his intention to oppose every part of the Budget. Mr. BLACKETT, approving the Budget as a whole, noticed a few matters which, he thought, required alteration in it. Mr. KNIGHTLEY, on the other hand, looking at the Budget as a whole, disapproved of it.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS justified the extension of the Income tax to Ireland, and approved of the Budget in its entirety. Mr. MAGUIRE denied the justice of inflicting upon Ireland, in her present condition—which was worse than in 1842—an addition of taxation, not only unjust, but wanton and cruel. Mr. WARNER defended the Irish aspect of the Budget, of which he warmly approved as a whole.

Mr. NEWDEGATE denied that, upon Mr. Gladstone's own showing, there was any necessity for continuing the Income-tax. The reform of the tariff was another blow at the agricultural interest, and the legacy-duty upon real property taxed a man at the period when he was least able to bear the burden.

Mr. MILNES, though he regretted that the discrimination between fluctuating taxed incomes could not be obtained in renewing the income tax, would not oppose one of the greatest experiments of financial revision ever proposed by a Minister of the Crown. Sir W. JOLIFFE remarked upon the various and incompatible views upon which the Budget had been supported, and asserted its incongruity with the principles of Free-trade.

Mr. DRUMMOND denied that the legacy duty would break up the aristocracy; it was nothing more than a tax upon elder brothers; the aristocracy of France had been broken up by younger brothers in the National Convention. The Income-tax was not an unpopular impost; it was the *substratum* of a scheme for creating a machinery by which the national debt might be ultimately reduced.

Mr. MUNZT, with regret, opposed the Budget. It contained a great deal of which he approved; but he could not support so oppressive a tax as the present Income-tax. Mr. STANHOPE argued against the inequalities of the Income-tax in its incidence upon land, and he protested against imposing a further tax upon land of £2,000,000 a year, without taking into consideration its peculiar burdens.

Mr. J. BALL, as an Irish member, had satisfied himself that the effect of the proposed measures upon Ireland had been misrepresented, and he explained the grounds of his belief. Mr. GROGAN questioned the accuracy of the *data* whence Mr. Ball had drawn his conclusions.

On the motion of Mr. COBDEN the debate was adjourned, formally, until Wednesday, but substantially until Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS

On Wednesday, the Judges Exclusion Bill was considered in committee; Mr. DRUMMOND postponing his motion for the rejection of the bill until the third reading. A motion made by Mr. HUME, to include the Recorder of London in the schedule of judicial functionaries disqualified to sit in the House, he ultimately withdrew until the third reading. The clauses were agreed to without alteration.

The Pilotage Bill passed through committee on Thursday; a motion for referring it to a select committee being lost by 219 to 63.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. DISRAELI—who said that he had gathered from the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the income-tax was to be extended to incomes below £150 a-year, but that he found no resolution to the effect amongst those which had been issued by the Treasury—explained that the original resolution would embrace all incomes whatever, but when that was passed it would be for the House to make an exception in favour of incomes below £100, and to fix the limit of 5d. in the pound on incomes between £100 and £150 a-year.

Mr. FITZROY obtained on Friday leave to bring in a bill for altering the system of granting licenses for hackney carriages; for reducing the fare to 6d. per mile; for furnishing the hirer with a knowledge of the true amount of the fare; and for providing other regulations for the carriages and drivers.

A conference with the Lords took place on Friday on the subject of the address to the Queen for a commission of inquiry into the corrupt practices at Maldon. At the conclusion of the conference Lord R. GROSVENOR reported that the address of the Commons had been communicated to the Lords, and their concurrence in it desired.

In reply to a question from Lord SANDWICH, the Earl of CLARENCE declined to, at present, announce any intention on the part of the Government to propose any measure on the subject of foreign refugees.

On the motion of Mr. BRIGHT, a return was ordered of the names of all the newspapers in the

United Kingdom to which halfpenny stamps were issued during the year 1852, stating the number of such stamps issued to each newspaper, and the amount paid to the Stamp Office by each on account of such stamps.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to inquiries, stated that foreign soap will be admitted duty free when the excise duty expires.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Barnstaple committee have reported that various acts of bribery were committed, with sums varying from £10 to £4 16s., by the agents of the sitting members; that Mr. Bremridge, one of the sitting members, was cognisant of an offer of money to John Ireland, and that he ratified that offer; that both the sitting members, Sir W. A. Fraser and Mr. Richard Bremridge, are not duly elected; and that "corrupt practices extensively prevailed."

Intimidation and rioting were alleged in the Mayo petition; and it was shown that Mr. George Henry Moore and Mr. Ouseley Higgins had placed themselves in the hands of the Independent Club, an association of which Dr. M'Hale was a leading member, and that rioting had occurred. The committee held that Mr. Moore and Mr. Higgins were duly elected, but refused costs.

Some unwanted revelations have been made before the committee of inquiry into corrupt practices at Rye. It appears that since the Reform Bill a local land-agent, or, as he describes himself, tenant of 5,000 acres, largely engaged in shipping and commercial transactions, Commissioner of the Property-tax, Poor-law guardian, and trustee for many estates, whose name is Jeremiah Smith, has carried on an extensive series of operations by means of loans to electors, placing the representation of the borough more or less at his disposal. At first he acted on behalf of Major Curteis, and expended, according to his own statement, £7,000 in loans. Quarrels about the money claimed by Smith seem to have broken out several times; and it is to one of these unpleasant incidents that we owe the present disclosures.

The Knaresborough committee, appointed to decide which of the three candidates was unduly elected—the three having received an equal number of votes—met on Saturday, and settled the question in a few hours, by cancelling a vote for Mr. Westhead by one of his own agents. Messrs. Wood and Dent are therefore the sitting members.

The Berwick-on-Tweed committee have reported, "That Matthew Forster, Esq., was by his agents guilty of bribery at the last election, and is not duly elected—that John Stapleton, Esq., was by his agents guilty of treating, and is not duly elected; and that the election is void."

The Maidstone committee have reported that George Dodd, Esq., is not duly elected; his agents having, without his knowledge, been guilty of bribery.

Mr. Bentinck has given notice that on the 3rd of May he will move for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the petitions against the return of William Atherton, Esq., and Thos. Colpitts Grainger, Esq., for the city of Durham, were withdrawn.

The issue of a new writ for Barnstaple is suspended for six weeks.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.—At a meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Piccadilly, held on Monday, by requisition, Mr. Geesin moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, praying them to adopt Mr. Gladstone's motion with the least possible delay. Mr. Nelson seconded the motion, which was opposed by the Hon. F. Byng as premature and out of the range of the vestry functions. Eventually, the resolution was adopted, and a petition was drawn up, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, CLOCKS, AND BELLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the course of the last few days an electric telegraph station has been opened adjacent to the lobby, by the Electric Telegraph Company, for the use of members and parties engaged in parliamentary proceedings, and direct telegraphic communication is thereby obtained with all parts of the country, and intelligence transmitted to the provinces of divisions and debates. Operations were yesterday commenced for placing an electric clock over the principal entrance to the lobby, and a general system has just been introduced of notifying to members in all parts of the house the precise moment of a division by the electrical ringing of thirty bells in various directions, the bells being set in motion by an apparatus in charge of one of the officers of the house at the lobby door. Wires are also being carried from the House to the Carlton, Reform, and other clubs, for the intercommunication and information of members.

THE MANCHESTER TOWN COUNCIL AND EDUCATION.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Heywood's motion in favour of local rating for educational purposes, was renewed in the Manchester Council on Wednesday. Mr. Alderman Pilling moved an amendment, that it was inexpedient to commit the Council to a premature decision, as the Government measure would shortly come under consideration. This amendment was carried without a division.

MERCANTILE LAW.—A Conference, to consider the state of mercantile law and the judicial system of the United Kingdom, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, has been arranged to take place in that town on the 28th and 29th inst.

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

Ireland.

THE ATHLONE ELECTION.—The nomination of the candidates for Athlone took place on Wednesday. Mr. Keogh was opposed by Mr. Norton, formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland; who was supported by the Lucas party and the Derbyites. A third candidate, Captain Brabazon Higgins, was also put up; and two other gentlemen were proposed, apparently for no other purpose than to give them an opportunity of speaking. The nomination-scene was, as usual, one long row. Mr. Keogh, by virtue of his enormous voice and unquestionable popularity, obtained a hearing; but Mr. Norton was compelled to address himself to his friends in a corner. There was no violence, only noise. The show of hands went for Mr. Keogh; a poll was demanded for Mr. Norton. The polling took place on Friday, and was continued until noon. At that hour the numbers were—for Keogh, 79; Norton, 40. Mr. Norton then withdrew from the contest; from ten o'clock to twelve he had only polled two votes. The excitement of the people has bordered closely on rioting. One of Mr. Norton's agents was committed to gaol for offering a bribe to an elector; another agent had committed an assault upon Mr. Keogh, who had sworn information against him.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Inhabitants of Newry, "of all denominations," have signed a petition to the House of Commons stating that "the National System of Education is one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon Ireland," and praying that "no measures may be adopted in any way calculated to disturb this admirable system;" but that a system, based on the same principles, may be established for the middle classes. It is observed that Newry is a "type of the country at large," as it contains a population of 3,000 Established Churchmen, having two churches and three clergymen; 10,000 Roman Catholics, with three chapels and five priests; and 7,000 Presbyterians and Dissenters, with eight chapels and eight ministers.

THE EXODUS.—The *Sligo Journal* suggests that no change in the condition of Ireland would now stay the tide of emigration; and, in all probability, the country will, within the next twenty-five years, be entirely re-peopled by English and Scotch. The *Limerick Reporter* states that throughout the country the people are "leaving as quickly as they can;" those who have not the means of going to a colony emigrate to England. Many emigrant vessels leave Belfast, carrying away "the very bone and sinew" of the country—a comfortable and superior class of farmers. The *Banner of Ulster* exclaims that this expatriation would not occur "if Government were discharging its duties aright."

THE SIX-MILE-BRIDGE AFFAIR.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, at Dublin, on Thursday, Mr. Wallace, of the *Anglo-Celt*, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of £50, for the published libel on the Thirty-first Regiment, in relation to the deplorable Six-mile-bridge affair.

The Roman Catholic organs in Ireland express a lively satisfaction and accordance with Lord Aberdeen's proposal to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged abuses of Maynooth College.

CARLOW COUNTY.—On Monday Captain Bunbury was elected without opposition to the seat vacant by the death of Colonel Henry Bruen.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY AT WHITCHURCH.—We learn from the *Chester Chronicle* that our account of the embezzlement of £2,000 contained in bankers' parcels, &c., by Mr. Richard Crosse, postmaster, Whitchurch, Shropshire, was incorrect in one or two particulars. The prisoner—for he is now lodged in Shrewsbury gaol—was a tailor, postmaster, and vestry clerk. He reached Shrewsbury at one o'clock on the day of the robbery (Saturday), and was captured, when on the point of leaving, by an active police officer of Whitchurch, who had happened to see him pass through Prees, near the former town, about six o'clock. It is supposed that he calculated on his crime not being discovered before Monday or Tuesday, (there being no London bag on Saturday up, or down on Sunday) and, doubtless, his plunder would not have been found out had not his son informed the police of his father's misconduct. Nearly £1,900 of the money has been recovered.

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—The *Lancet* of last week contains a remarkable statement of the extent and manner in which the recent regulation for preventing the adulteration of coffee is being evaded. Out of thirty-four samples, all purchased as coffee from as many shops in the Borough, Lambeth, and elsewhere, only three were found to be genuine, the proportion of chicory in the majority of cases being equal to about fifty per cent., while in some instances there was scarcely any coffee whatever. Ten of the adulterated samples were altogether without the required label stating them to be a "mixture of chicory and coffee," and in those where it existed it was generally concealed from immediate observation by the mode of folding the wrapper. The penalty for selling the mixed article without the label is £100.

CRIME IN NEW YORK AND IN LONDON.—The number of arrests last year were 40,000, in a population of say 600,000, giving a per centage of 6.6 on the whole number of inhabitants. In London the returns of the metropolitan police, for 1850, show 70,827 arrests, out of a population of two millions and a half, giving a per centage of less than three on the whole number of inhabitants. Thus crimes are in New York rather more than twice as frequent as in London. Indeed, if we make proper allowance for the superior vigilance and organization of the metropolitan police of London, and for the notorious ineffi-

cency of our own police force, we shall probably find that, in proportion to the population, there is in New York twice as much crime as in London.—*New York Herald*.

HARMONIC UNION.—The performance of Monday night had a special interest in our eyes as comprising Mr. Macfarren's cantata "Leonora," founded on Bürger's wild romance. A native composer of a work of any pretensions is so rare a novelty that his success becomes a matter of national pride. Such, no doubt, was the feeling of the crowded audience who attended Exeter Hall on Monday night, who, at the conclusion of the piece, though it was by no means executed to perfection, called Mr. Macfarren on to the platform of the orchestra and greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. In the words of a better critic than ourselves, Leonora "is one of the best compositions of recent days—such, indeed, as none but a musician of the highest attainments could have achieved. He has written a work which may be kept back for a period by imperfect execution, but which, in the process of time, it will become a duty to execute correctly—a work, in short, that must live." The solo parts were taken by Miss L. Pyne, Madan, Macfarren, and Herr Standigl. A new overture of considerable merit by Mr. Cusins was then given, after which Miss Goddard performed a piano-forte concerto by Mr. Benedict, of classical form and unusual difficulty. The concerto was received with the greatest applause; and the approbation of the audience was fairly divided between the composer, Mr. Benedict, and his young and gifted executant. The selection from "Acis and Galatea," and the music of "Alexander's Feast," were exceedingly well given by Miss L. Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Standigl, with an efficient chorus, but in consequence of the length of the programme, a considerable portion of the latter was omitted. Our country friends visiting London next week will be glad to find, from our advertising columns, that the directors of the Harmonic Union have arranged for the performance of Haydn's "Creation" on Wednesday evening, and that Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Standigl, being engaged, they will have the opportunity of hearing our best oratorio vocalists.

HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Wednesday. Nothing of any mark characterised the nomination. Mr. Starkey dwelt much on Free-trade; and Lord Goderich, besides explaining his political opinions, analyzed Mr. Gladstone's Budget, which he described as "worthy of a disciple of Sir Robert Peel." The show of hands was in favour of Lord Goderich, by thousands over hundreds. At the polling on the following day, the interest of the populace was intense. There could not have been less than 15,000 to 20,000 people present, while the numerous bands of music parading the streets attracted but little attention. The enthusiasm for Lord Goderich was exceedingly great. Starkey was behindhand from the first. At the close of the poll the votes were, for Goderich, 675; Starkey, 593; majority for Goderich, 82. Starkey ran his lordship very close at half-past two, which arose from a practice at Huddersfield among the Conservatives of voting in a body at two o'clock. So far as could be seen, there was neither treating nor bribery, and the best temper pervaded all classes of the people.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 27.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, last night, in reply to Lord WHARNCLIFFE, Viscount CANNING stated that her Majesty's Ministers had determined to avail themselves of an opportunity, arising out of the failure of the Australian Steam-packet Company, and to offer for general competition the carriage of mails to and from Australia. The Government, however, would not enter into any contract for a lengthened period.

Lord WROTTESLEY called the attention of the House to a correspondence between the United States Government and the Royal Society, in reference to a comprehensive scheme for improving the art of navigation, in which the United States Government have requested the co-operation of that of Great Britain.

Earl GRANVILLE, Lord COLCHESTER, and Lord MONTAGUE, took part in a discussion upon the subject.

Their lordships adjourned at an early hour.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. RUSSELL announced that, before the Whitsun holidays, Sir C. Wood would fix a day, between the 20th and 30th of May, by which time he hoped the Budget would be disposed of, when he would bring forward the Government measure with regard to the future government of India.

Mr. RICE moved for a select committee to consider the expediency of adopting a more uniform system of police in England and Wales. He read much documentary evidence in support of his motion, observing that parish constables were unfit to perform the duties of an efficient police, more especially with reference to the control of public-houses and beer-shops, and that there was a strong feeling throughout the country that it ought to have the benefit of a strong national police. The motion was seconded by Mr. HUME. Lord LOVAIN, Mr. RICH, and Sir J. PAKINGTON spoke in favour of the object of the motion. Lord PALMERSTON thought that, with a view to collecting information and facts, showing the advantages or inconveniences of a police force, the committee would be extremely useful. Without pledging the Government to any specific views, he thought the committee would assist their conclusions, and lay a foundation for legislation upon the subject. Captain SCOBELL and Lord D. STUART threw out certain suggestions; and Mr. MACKIE moved that the inquiry be extended to Scotland. This amendment was adopted, and the motion in the amended form was agreed to.

Mr. H. HERBERT moved for a select committee to examine the present state of the communication between England and Ireland, and to report what improvements modern science can suggest with the view of rendering it speedier and more commodious. He adverted briefly to the comparative backwardness of scientific improvement in this direction, with reference either to the passenger traffic or the transmission of mails, and urged that this should not be treated as a departmental question. Mr. GEORGE seconded the motion, which, after a few observations from Sir R. BULKELEY, Mr. VANCE, and other hon. members, was agreed to.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. HAMILTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the National system of Education in Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Stanley's letter of 1850 have been followed or departed from by the Commissioners, or in the practical operation of the system; and whether, or to what extent, a united or combined education has been attained under the National system; and also to inquire whether, by any further extension or modification of the rules framed by the commissioners, or otherwise, the conscientious objections which many of the people of Ireland entertain to the system as at present carried into operation might be reasonably obviated, so as to enable them to take advantage of the public grant, and render the system more comprehensive and national. The hon. gentleman entered at some length into a comparison between the educational systems of England and Ireland; education founded upon the Scriptures in the one case, and a united system in the other. The latter system he maintained to have completely failed in its objects, and the question was, whether that failure was caused by one party or the other, or the conscientious objections of both. He complained of the system as unfairly favourable to the Roman Catholics, as tending to the neglect of the Scriptures, as generally inefficient, and as unpopular, as was shown by the absence of local aid. But considering that system as one of the permanent institutions of the country, he proposed to limit the inquiry to the best means of correcting its defects, rather than to the expediency of abolishing it altogether, hoping that some arrangement might be made which would be satisfactory to both parties.

Mr. WIGGAM seconded the motion.

Sir JOHN YOUNG dissented from the motion, not in any spirit of opposition, but because he believed the present system to be a just one. He answered Mr. Hamilton's minor objections before coming to the only important part of his motion, that relating to a modification of existing regulations in deference to conscientious objections. This part of the motion, which embraced its real object, expressed the opinions of a particular portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, a section of the gentry, decreasing in number year by year, and a section of the clergy. They claimed to draw money from the State to support schools in which they would make the reading of the Scriptures compulsory, not only upon children of their own faith, but upon those whose parents had a conscientious objection to such an employment of those writings. They proposed, in short, a violation of the principle of religious toleration, and to that he could not agree. Entering then into the general question, he defended the National system, not only in principle but in its effects. It was a really united system; it did not give any unfair advantage to the Catholics, considering their large majority in the country; it was founded upon pure principles of Christianity; it had succeeded in all its main objects; and any attempt to subvert it was an attempt to subvert one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by the nation.

Considerable discussion followed. Mr. NAPIER claimed that the same rule should be adopted in Irish as in English schools. Mr. LUCAS was ready to support a separate system because he could not refuse to another Church what he claimed for his own—the right to educate their poor in their own tenets. The security of the system depended entirely upon the mode of its administration, and was therefore no security at all. The system itself was proselytizing and unfair. He was for inquiring into it, but would not support the motion, because he did not believe it to be sincere. Sir JAMES GRAHAM resisted the motion in the interest of the poor of Ireland, on behalf of a system which had succeeded to the fullest extent that could have been expected. If the House agreed to this motion there would be a separate system with separate grants, and the result would be that the claims of the Roman Catholics could not be refused; they would take the largest proportion; the flames of religious discord would spread throughout the country, and under religious differences, would lurk a bitter character of political animosity.

After an attempt to adjourn the debate, which was negatived by a large majority, the House divided upon the original motion, which was rejected by 179 to 109.

The South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill was read a third time, and certain clauses were added thereto.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

THE DIVISION ON THE CLERGY RESERVES BILL.—The majority which rejected the Earl of Derby's amendment on this bill in the House of Lords on Monday, comprised the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of York, and the following bishops:—Chichester, Hereford, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, St. David's, Salisbury, Worcester. Amongst those who voted in favour of the amendment were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Bangor, Carlisle, Exeter, London, Llandaff, Rochester, St. Asaph, Tuam, and Winchester.

SOUTHWARK.—Aborough meeting yesterday, presided over by the High Sheriff, gave its decision in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Budget.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—A bazaar in aid of the funds necessary to agitate this movement, was opened at the Manchester Exchange yesterday. The goods gratuitously furnished from all the large towns of the three kingdoms are valued at £1,500 to £2,000, and seventeen stalls have been opened for their sale. The attendance was very large, and money was coming in fast. Eliza Burritt was present, but Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe had been unable to come in consequence of precarious health. The first letter, dated Glasgow, April 15, said it would be impossible for Mrs. Stowe to come on account of her health; but a subsequent note said Mrs. Stowe would come to Manchester if it were possible, but it must remain uncertain.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 27.—For Wheat we have more enquiry this morning, at prices quite equal to those of last day; spring corn without variation.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 800 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 1,950 qrs. Barley—English, 510 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 3,180 qrs. Oats—English, 60 qrs.; Irish, 1,500 qrs.; Foreign, 6,000 qrs. Flour—English, 470 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 3,930 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horseshoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. C." in referring to the secession of D. S. from Dissent to the Church of England, speaks of his character at College, and is not surprised that he should now be at St. Bees. He adds:—"This is not the only case which has lately occurred of the secession of young men to the Establishment almost as soon as they have got out of College. It is to be hoped that the lesson thus taught will not be lost on the tutors and committees of our collegiate institutions. It is time our young men were better drilled in the grand principles we hold as Dissenters. If some of the time and attention which are now devoted to dry theological disquisitions, and the logomachy of German, English, and American philologists, were consecrated to the study of the subjects which, as Dissenters, come practically before us, our young men would be often more prepared for disappointments and difficulties in the course of their ministry—they would be wiser in the science of human nature, and in the adaptation of their powers to men and things around them—and would be more efficient soldiers in the great army of Nonconformists against all the hosts of superstition and tyranny."

"A Free Office-bearer," in a letter which we find it impossible to insert, comments at some length upon the subjoined statement:—The following ecclesiastical edict has reached a vacant Congregational church, from the committee of the North Bucks Association. Rule X. of the newly revised rules, ordains that—"When a pastorate becomes vacant, the church to seek its re-occupant in concert with the association."

"A Hants Subscriber."—His questions are so numerous and comprehensive that it would tax a lawyer's powers to answer them. We believe that it is competent for the opponents of church-rates to insist that the poll shall be extended to the whole parish, and not simply to those who attend a vestry meeting. Was such a poll demanded?

"D. E. Williams."—Such speeches are often made both in and out of Parliament.

"W. Stokes."—Our space is too much occupied at present.

A Report of the Annual Meeting of the ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, to be held on Wednesday evening next, will be given in a SECOND EDITION on the following day (Thursday). Copies will be sent to Subscribers and others, on receipt of six postage Stamps.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

SUMMARY.

THE political heavens, unlike the tissue of cloud and sky which supplies the metaphor, have considerably improved in aspect within the last few days. Up to Friday night, there was a visible drifting one towards another, from opposite quarters, of those dark, ill-defined bodies whereof storms are made. The *Times* had denounced, in anticipation, a union of Disraelites and Irish Brigadiers on the income-tax—the *Standard* professed to know the exact terms on which the coalition of December was effected, and how it would be avenged—it was yet uncertain whether the Radicals would give up their pertinacious demand for "differentiation"—Lord Derby had convened a meeting of his supporters, and threatened the Clergy Reserves Bill with mutilation. The vote of the House of Commons on Friday night indicated strong approval of the Government's financial proposals as a whole. The division in one House, and the debate in the other, on Monday night, further improved the Ministerial outlook. And it is now felt that, whether or not the Cabinet survive the session, the country is sure of the benefits offered by the budget.

The two debates in the Lords, on the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill, suggest some remarks other than those we have made under the head of "Ecclesiastical Affairs." The Duke of New-

castle, in moving the second reading, kept in the well-trodden path of historical recitation and obvious argument; but concluded with an appeal to the episcopal bench, the speciality of which might have excited some curious reflections in the mind of a stranger to the blessings of our constitution in Church and State. The Bishop of Exeter's speech, immediately following, would have further perplexed the uninformed auditor, by its display of deeper acquaintance with the letter of English law than with the spirit of the Christian gospel. Lord St. Leonard's reproduced the legal quiddities with which Walpole and Thesiger have so often afflicted the Commons; but put them in so bright a light that one needed to be of strong vision to resist the glare. The Bishop of Norwich tacked to a short and hesitating speech in support of the Bill, a proviso that the Imperial Government should indemnify the Canadian Church from loss by the secularization of the Reserves. The Earl of Derby fastened on this simple avowal an appeal to the Bishop to pursue a course which he had not the courage himself to recommend. His speech was an animated attack on the principle of the Bill, but closed by restricting opposition to its prospective operation. Earl Grey made one of those terse and sinewy defences of colonial self-government, with which he occasionally assists, in opposition, the results he obstinately retarded whilst in office. The Bishop of Exeter having withdrawn his formal opposition, the Bill was read a second time. The debate on Monday—when Earl Derby moved to substitute for the first clause one which, if carried, would have compelled the abandonment of the measure—was redeemed from inferiority of interest by a truly eloquent speech from the Bishop of Oxford; very appropriately followed by "a scene," in which Earl Clarendon warmly resented Lord Derby's indefinite application of the line, "A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain." On a division, Government obtained a majority of 30 (117 to 78)—the Primate and the Bishop of London voting in the minority.

The affair of the Government, Kossuth, and Mr. Hale, is still *sub judice*. Public expectation was much excited by the announcement that the case against the last-named would be heard on Saturday at Bow-street; but nothing then transpired beyond the taking of depositions to the fact of the seizure and the nature of the composition. Mr. Henry will next Thursday give his decision on the latter point; and the Government, it is intimated, will then prefer a second information. Kossuth has appealed, by letters addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart and Captain Mayne Reid, to the protection of public opinion from the charges held over him *in terrorem*, and the *espionage* to which he is subjected.

The convening of a public meeting in Marylebone in response to this appeal, and the almost unanimous tone of the press, indicate that heavy will be the reckoning with the English people should it be proved that the illustrious Hungarian has been groundlessly impeached and annoyed. Other meetings, to petition against the continued occupation of Rome by foreign troops, remind us that Mr. Duncombe's motion is yet to come off; and suggest the warning that it is important sympathy with the Italian cause should not be diverted for a moment by unestablished and irrelevant imputations.—In two of the metropolitan parishes meetings in support of the budget have taken place,—and the Working Men's Educational Union has held its first annual meeting under promising auspices.

We record with much pleasure the triumphant election of Lord Goderich for Huddersfield—now, for the first time, enjoying a really popular representative. Mr. Keogh has also gained his re-election for Athlone, after a scene of riot which only his own courageous interference seems to have prevented from becoming personally perilous to his antagonist—and the Conservative Captain Bunbury has been returned without opposition for County Carlow, in the room of Col. Bruen, deceased.

If it were our desire to urge further objections to the new scheme of Government education, such a task would be superfluous in face of the varied but united condemnation of the measure by the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, the Committee of Deputies, and the Baptist Union. The resolutions adopted by these three bodies appear in our advertising columns. We commend them to the considera-

tion of friends and opponents. It is true they are but protests, but Lord John Russell may rest assured that by persisting with his useless measure he will provoke vigorous action from large bodies of Liberals, who can claim to resist injustice in respect to State education by their efforts and sacrifices on behalf of voluntary education. At the meeting of the Baptist Union, Mr. Hinton very ably summarized the objections to the Bill, and we are pleased to find that they were almost unanimously responded to by that representative body. We are glad also to find that a public meeting to protest against the Government scheme is to be held at the Hall of Commerce on Monday next, under the auspices of the committee for opposing the Manchester Bills. It is true Lord John's measure is postponed till after Whitsuntide, which may mean "a quasi-abandonment of it for the present session." But its opponents ought not to give way to fancied security, but by prompt, vigorous action ensure the defeat of what in that case would probably be the *last* State education scheme propounded to the British Parliament. Perhaps one of the best means to secure that end would be the convening of a General Conference in London. The attitude and decision of such an assembly could scarcely fail to have great weight with a Government whose hands are already full of troublesome business.

Through the lull of events upon the Continent, an ingeniously courageous article in *La Presse*—wounding the present *régime* through the shadow of the parent Empire—sounds forth the more boldly. The telegraph reports the discovery in Rome itself of an insurrectionary proclamation, signed by Mazzini. The *Times* admits the revolution for some years past enacting in the Celestial Empire, to the honour of a leading article topic; and hints at, by affecting to discourage, European interference. Lastly, a British delegation, headed by the Earl of Ellesmere, proceeds forthwith by Government vessel to New York, where an American Industrial Exhibition will be inaugurated on the 2nd of May.

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

A CURIOUS, intelligent, and persevering Stranger, willing to attend the House of Commons *de die in diem* for a whole week, in order to gather some notion of how the business of the nation is transacted, and resolved to pay the price of such knowledge by being cooped up and all but cooked in the Strangers' Gallery for that purpose, would, we should think, feel greatly relieved by the completion of his task, if the performance of it had chanced to fall to him during the past week. The actual business done, it is true, has been considerable and weighty—but the amount of attraction presented has been as small as it well could be. It has been one dry, dusty, uninterrupted level, with scarcely a single incident or speech to excite interest. Our imaginary Stranger would have passed his whole uncomfortable time without having secured a single peg upon which to hang pleasant recollections of "the House."

The Wednesday's sitting is never very lively—and Wednesday last scarcely proved an exception to the rule. Such discussion as there was, occurred chiefly on the Public Houses (Scotland) Bill, and the Judges Exclusion Bill. As we have already intimated, the latter measure, founded on a sound principle, as we think, as regards the Judges of our superior Law Courts, was aimed by party spirit at personal ends. The scarcely undisguised object of it was to exclude from Parliament the present Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Romilly. The promoters of the Bill having succeeded thus far, sought to apply the principle in an entirely new direction—and to shut out the Recorder of London, Mr. Stuart Wortley, on the ground of the demands made upon his time by his judicial office. It was unanswered urged against this, that constituents are the proper judges of *such* a disqualification, and, it is certain, that on no other ground could such exclusion be determined on by Parliament, which would not equally include all Borough Recorders, and even all Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Stuart Wortley modestly, but ably, defended his seat, and the menace against him passed off harmlessly.

The preliminary business of Thursday (sometimes the most important, often the most interesting, of the evening) occupied no great time.

Mr. T. Duncombe's efforts on behalf of the poor letter-carriers, brought out the gratifying announcement from Mr. Wilson, that the Postmaster-General had already issued a circular withdrawing the prohibitions of last year as to Christmas-boxes, and that he had submitted to the Treasury, for approval, a more just and liberal scale of allowances to these overworked but underpaid servants of the public. Two more hon. members—those for Barnstable—were reported as guilty, by their agents, of bribery and treating, and were compulsorily sent back to private life—and Sir J. Pakington reported, from the Rye Select Committee, the prevalence in that borough of a corrupt loan system, still more fatal to freedom of election than bribery itself. Customs Reform was the topic of the night—Mr. Wilson the chief speaker. Whether the subject was one in which comparatively little general interest was felt, or whether the oratory of the hon. member for Westbury is distasteful, we will not take upon us to decide—certain it is, that the House rapidly ebbed away after Mr. Wilson rose, and his two-hours-and-a-half speech was delivered to a very small and select company. Able he unquestionably is—clear and satisfactory, for the most part, was the statement which he made—but he speaks like a “calculating machine,” without wit, or animation or elegance,—and, accordingly, he is pre-eminently dull. Nevertheless, his statement of the intentions of the Government, in regard to the regulations of the Customs department, appeared to meet the approval of those most interested in the question. On one head alone—the constitution of the Board—with which Ministers do not intend at present to meddle, although having the matter under consideration—was open dissatisfaction expressed. The Pilotage Bill, and a new Cab Regulation Bill, which proposes a reduction of the fare to 6d. per mile, filled up the night's engagements.

Friday was given to Committee on the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill, after a report from the Maidstone Election Committee, that George Dodd, Esq., was not duly elected. The object of this measure is to carry out the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the National Debt. They are, in brief, to pay off the South Sea Stocks, about £12,000,000—to create a new 3½ per cent. stock for forty years at £82 10s. per cent.—also a 2½ per cent. stock, at 110 per cent., for the same period, but limited to £30,000,000—and lastly to issue Exchequer Bonds to the same amount, bearing interest for a time at £2 15s. per cent., and afterwards at £2 10s. per cent., redeemable after forty years at par. Four alternatives are thus offered to the fundholder. The £100 which he now has in the 3 per cent. Consols, he may allow, if he please, to remain untouched, the disadvantage of which will be that he will be subject to any future operations which the condition of the money market may enable the Chancellor to carry. Or he may buy with his £100, £82 10s. of the proposed 3½ per cent. stock, by which he will lose £17 10s. of his nominal capital, and will secure annual interest of £2 17s. 9d. for forty years certain. Or he may possess himself of £110, 2½ per cent. stock, by which he will gain £10 to his nominal capital, and receive £2 15s. annual interest, guaranteed for forty years. Or, lastly, he may purchase a £100 Exchequer Bond, transferable from hand to hand like a bank note, and bearing interest for a time at £2 15s. per annum, and afterwards at £2 10s. The main objection was taken to the 2½ per cent. stock, which would increase the nominal amount of the National Debt. Sir Fitzroy Kelly opened fire with a lawyer's speech on Finance, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer met by a Financier's refutation of a lawyer's objections. Both were acute—but while the one showed that he had carefully got up his case, the other proved that he was thoroughly master of his subject. Other speakers followed, with more or less pertinence, on both sides. Mr. Disraeli, as usual, was smart and caustic, but he did nothing to guide the judgment of the House, and even his party hits were parried and returned with effect by Mr. Goulburn, who was more animated than usual. Ministers carried their point, on a division, by a large majority—and their victory was interpreted into a favourable augury of the impending trial of strength on the Budget.

The renewal of the Income-tax for seven years, at 7d. in the pound for two years, 6d. for two more, and 5d. for three more—its extension at

5d. to incomes between £150 and £100 per annum, and also to Ireland—and its continuance in a shape which recognises no distinction between fixed and precarious incomes—constituted the subject matter of proceedings on Monday night. The form in which it was brought forward was that of a resolution, upon which a bill is hereafter to be founded. The Income-tax constituting the basis of the Budget, is wisely put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the test of the House's opinion on the merits of his whole financial scheme. The debate raised on Monday, and adjourned over last night (a night belonging to independent members), will probably continue to the end of the week. Sir L. B. Lytton led the way on the part of the Opposition, but did not make much of a great party opportunity. He might have let off “Hansard” at most of the leading supporters of the Ministry with brilliant success—but he seems to have overlooked the advantages of his position. Throughout the night, consequently, the discussion was languid. The Irish soon got possession of it, and argued most triumphantly how much it is to their interest to receive large loans of money without repaying them, and to resist taxation as long as resistance promises success. Mr. Fagan, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Grogan, made out a good case for their country, taking merely selfish interests as the ultimate standard of financial justice. They were answered with some spirit by Mr. T. Ball, and roundly rated by Mr. W. Williams. Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Newdegate rose into comparative greatness—so sensible was the dearth of oratorical talent on the Opposition benches—and Mr. Hume, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Blackett, and others, did duty on the Ministerial side. A great relief was experienced when Mr. Drummond rose—and his strong common sense, dressed in a humorous garb, made a considerable impression on the jaded House. Mr. Cobden moved the adjournment of the debate, but, whether it was fixed for Wednesday or Thursday, owing to the confusion that prevailed, we were unable to hear.

For last night's proceedings, which were interesting though unimportant, we must refer the reader to our Postscript of to-day.

THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

THE fate of Cabinets, at least in the present nearly balanced state of political parties, is very much in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert Peel's financial talent constituted the main strength of his Administration from 1841 to 1846. Sir Charles Wood's feebleness was one of the chief causes which brought the Russell Ministry down to the lowest depths of popular contempt. It was Disraeli's Budget which ousted Lord Derby from office—and it is, probably, by Mr. Gladstone's that the Coalition Ministry of last December will be saved. Through the earlier period of their official career, their course has been rather rapidly downwards. Their principal measure—the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill—betrayed a vacillation of purpose discreditable to their reputation. Their Jew Bill is loaded with unworthy restrictions on the very principle which it embodies. They have begun to excite suspicion as to their policy in regard to India. Twice or thrice, owing chiefly to their own mismanagement, they have been caught in a minority—and Lord John Russell's Education projects were not of a character to repair the effect of these disasters, even in the estimation of Parliament. A general opinion got abroad that Ministers were in a shaky position—and the odds were against them that they would be able to weather through the session. From this peril Mr. Gladstone seems to have rescued them. His financial scheme, and the extraordinary ability with which he propounded it on Monday evening, have greatly raised the public estimate of the Cabinet of which he is a principal member—and, be their fate what it may, there is no fear that whilst he is attached to it, it will perish of contempt.

The Budget, unquestionably, is a grand and comprehensive effort, most carefully and elaborately worked out—bold in outline, and cautious in detail—the production of financial genius, indefatigable industry, and scrupulous conscience. Its vivifying principle is direct taxation, with a view to give further scope to commercial enterprise. It consists, of course, of many proposals, against which, separately considered, just exceptions may be taken. It is certain that they who

vote for it as a whole, must vote for some things which they have tacitly or loudly condemned—it is no less certain that they who vote against it as a whole, must vote against some things which, in their hearts, they approve. And yet it is only *as a whole* that it can be fairly dealt with. The scheme is made up of several items so adjusted that they hang together. Here and there, indeed, alteration may be made without destroying or endangering the consistency of the plan. But, subject to these trifling modifications, Mr. Gladstone's Budget must be entertained or rejected very nearly as it stands, upon a careful estimate of the preponderance in it of good or of evil. It will not admit of being broken up, and taken piecemeal according to fancy.

It is in the construction of the basis of this measure that financial reformers have least reason to be satisfied. The platform ought to have been, and might have been, but for the bellicose temper of the British public of late, and the consequent reckless extravagance of this and the preceding Parliament, one of natural growth, instead of artificial manufacture. Had our expenditure remained at the point at which it stood in 1850, there would have remained an available surplus sufficient to cover all the remissions of taxation now proposed. The regular autumnal panics, the constant claims made upon Government for the promotion of Art, Science, and Education, and the drain upon our resources set up by the Kafir war, have swallowed up nearly the whole of our increased revenue. Parliament, rather than Mr. Gladstone, is responsible for this—the public, perhaps, still more than Parliament. The House of Commons, in these matters, have rather fallen short of, than exceeded, the public will—and had Government been so minded, they might have presented much larger military and naval estimates than those which have been freely voted, with scarcely a hostile remark from any quarter. The consequence has been the absorption of our magnificent surplus, to a great extent, by increased expenditure.

Well, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to do anything worth mention, it was certain that he would be obliged to construct a broad base for his operations, in the shape of additional taxation. He does so, in the first place, by the extension of the Income-tax, which he proposes to renew for seven years, to all annual incomes down to £100, and to Ireland. The modifications which he admits affect only the rate of taxation, not the mode of its assessment. Fixed and precarious incomes are still to be taxed alike. He allows that this is inequitable, but he protests that he cannot help it. He shows, at least, that he has not shirked the difficulty through indolence. He has tried to comply with the reasonable wishes of the public. But he finds, on examination, that there is already a difference of nearly twopence in the pound in the rate in which this tax is charged upon realized property, and upon trades and professions, even under the present mode of assessment. He can frame no classification which would not inflict almost as much injustice as it would be intended to remedy. He sees the peril of re-opening a scramble of class against class—and hence he determines to let things stand as they are, and meet the public desire in another way. He does this by imposing upon real property a tax on successions to beneficial interest by death, similar to that chargeable for many years upon personal property, and thus attempts to reconcile us to a temporary wrong, which he cannot remove, by redressing for ever a monstrous grievance which he can and will. This arrangement will eventually increase his permanent resources by upwards of two millions. An augmentation of certain descriptions of trading licenses, and an additional duty of 1s. a gallon on Irish and Scotch spirits, complete his basis.

He is now able to deal out remissions with a free hand. Soap he releases from all duty, by which he expects the consumer to gain very largely on the article, not only in cost but in quality. Tea he will reduce by rapid steps to one shilling. Some mitigation and equalization of the assessed taxes—a most useful reform in the fiscal charge upon receipts—a meed of justice to carriage-builders and posting-masters—a boon to attorneys—and partial redress to advertisers. Besides this, he reduces the customs on several important articles of food, such as cheese, butter, eggs, hams, apples, and cocoa—he sweeps the tariff clean of about 120 minor articles, and he

lowers the duty upon about as many more. The relief to be thus gained, it is, perhaps, impossible as yet fully to appreciate.

In the remissions as well as in the new imposts, some of the conclusions arrived at appear to us unsatisfactory. But we shall insist upon change in one case only—namely, that of the Advertisement Duty. Mr. Gladstone proposes to reduce it from 1s. 6d. to 6d. And he couples with the reduction, the Abolition of the Halfpenny Stamp on Newspaper Supplements, whenever occupied exclusively by advertisements. Now this last arrangement will be a boon only to the *Times*, and to one or two of the larger provincial journals, and it will help them to compete on unfair terms with all the smaller ones. It is money simply and very inequitably thrown away. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must surely have been misled by the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. He had much better abolish the tax on advertisements altogether, and leave supplements alone. We hope he will listen to reason, and modify his proposal—but inasmuch as no interference with this portion of his plan will endanger his Budget, or destroy its symmetry, we trust the House of Commons will compel him, if necessary, to listen to its deliberately expressed will in this respect.

On the whole, the Budget is one, we think, to be accepted with thankfulness. It is a large financial move made in the right direction—and, as such, deserves support. It is a substitution *pro tanto* of direct for indirect taxation, for which we have long and warmly contended. If it does not do all that we desire, nor all that we believe to have been practicable, it does very much more than we had expected. And, for the most part, what it attempts, it attempts with caution and safety, and once for all. From what we can gather, the public are substantially satisfied—Irish gentlemen always excepted—and we are tolerably confident that the Budget of 1853-4 will not merely figure in a Chancellor's speech, but, in all its main features, will speedily become law. This is one further recommendation of it as a financial proposal—it is framed to be carried, and carried, we venture to predict, it will be.

ABSOLVING WITH SUSPICIOUS HASTE.

TUESDAY'S discussion on the charges against Mr. Augustus Stafford, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty under the late Government, evidences more than the fact that the hon. gentleman revived, for corrupt purposes, the abolished prerogatives of his office. It compels to the unpleasant conclusion, that official peccability is so general on both sides, as to induce a mutual anxiety to cover up any occasional exposure to the public eye. If this be thought a hard judgment, let the following conscientiously impartial statement be our defence.

Mr. Stafford, it will be remembered, was charged with having cancelled, without the authority of the Board, the Whig proclamation of merit the only path to promotion—of having denied that the virtuous Sir Baldwin Walker had tendered his resignation, when he knew the contrary to be the fact—that he used his usurped authority with reckless resolution to influence the elections—and that even when that motive could no longer influence, he suppressed, for private reasons, an appointment made, in his absence, on public grounds.

Now, Mr. Stafford, in his elaborate yet jaunty speech, did not deny any one of these accusations. He did not meet even the imputation of falsehood with a straightforward contradiction on his honour. He argued against the improbability of his doing, and the deficient proof of his having done, things of which out-of-door notions of honour would have prompted downright denial. He read to the House, without a blush, his letter to Sir Baldwin Walker, restoring the old system of promotion, and declaring, "For myself, I hate the system of patronage altogether." He did not attempt to invalidate the statement which illustrates this declaration:

"I will take the year 1852. I find in January, 1852, three persons were entered; in February, three; and in March, one; making a total in those three months of seven. In the month of April, 1852, up to the 19th, upon which day the circular was cancelled by the honourable gentleman, there were only two entered. Thus, there were only nine in the whole. But now let us see what took place immediately afterwards. From the 19th April to the end of June, 57 persons were entered [hear, hear]. From the 1st of July to the end of September, 34 persons were entered [hear, hear]. From the 1st of

October to the end of December, 28 persons were entered [hear, hear]. So that, while before the circular was cancelled by the honourable gentleman, there were only nine persons entered, there were entered after the circular had been cancelled no less than 112 persons. What took place afterwards, when the present First Lord of the Admiralty came back into office, and when the power of the original circular was enforced? Why, in the month of February, 1853, only one was entered, and in the month of March only one more [hear, hear]."

He did not deny cognizance that Admiral Parker had received Sir Baldwin's resignation, when he (Mr. Stafford) told Admiral Berkeley that Sir Baldwin had not resigned. And he virtually admitted that it was himself who crumpled up the order appointing Wells to a post which the favoured Mr. Cotswell now enjoys. Even to an electioneering dinner at the Admiralty's expense, Mr. Stafford acknowledges only errors of judgment.

Nevertheless, the leaders of all parties that having even shared the spoils and dared the temptations of office, exonerate Mr. Stafford from the barest suspicion of dishonourable conduct. Sir Francis Baring assures the hon. gentleman that "it hardly required his explanation to satisfy the House that he had no intention whatever to deceive." Sir James Graham dismissed from his mind any shadow of a doubt he had ever entertained of Mr. Stafford's rectitude. Mr. Disraeli could not be expected to find "the least flaw" in his subordinate's case. Lord John Russell thought the hon. gentleman had completely vindicated himself. And Sir James Graham finally generalizes his experience to a point very much like that from which we started: "He never yet saw a question affecting the personal feelings and the honour of a member of that House conducted in any other way than with a proper regard to the feelings of the accused."

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FIGURES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.	
Customs	£20,680,000
Excise	14,610,000
Stamps	6,700,000
Taxes	3,250,000
Income-tax	5,550,000
Post-office	900,000
Crown Lands	390,000
Miscellaneous	320,000
Old Stores	460,000
Anticipated saving from reduction of the Three per Cents	100,000
	£52,990,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
Funded Debt	£27,500,000
Unfund ditto	304,000
	27,804,000
Consolidated Fund	2,503,000
Army	6,025,000
Navy	6,235,000
Ordnance	8,053,000
Miscellaneous	4,476,000
Commissariat	557,000
Militia	530,000
Kafir War	200,000
Packet Service	800,000
	£52,183,000

Apparent Surplus, £807,000.

INCREASED TAXATION.	
Extension of Income-tax to all incomes between £100 and £150 per annum, at the rate of 5d. per pound	£250,000
Extension of Income-tax to Ireland	460,000
	£710,000

Deduct loss by exempting from tax all sums of income devoted to life-assurance, estimated at	120,000
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Net increase of Income-tax	£590,000
Extension of Legacy duty to real property	2,000,000

Increase of 1s. per gallon on Scotch spirits, namely, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	£318,000
Allowance for waste on spirits in bond	40,000

Increase of 8d. per gallon on Irish spirits, namely, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.	£238,000
Allowance as above	40,000

Less allowance for waste in England	40,000
	436,000

Increase from alteration in scale of licenses to brewers and dealers in tea, coffee, tobacco, and soap	118,000
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TAXES REMITTED.

Abolition of the soap-tax	£1,126,000
Reduction of the duty on life-assurance from 2s. 6d. per cent. to 6d. per cent.	29,000
Reduction of receipt-stamps from the present scale, ranging from 3d. to 10s. to a uniform rate of one penny	155,000

Reduction of duty on indentures of apprenticeship from 20s. to 2s. 6d.	.....	50,000
Ditto on attorneys' certificates from £12 and £8 to £9 and £6, and on articles of apprenticeship from £120 to £80	.....	160,000
Reduction of advertisement-duty from 1s. 6d. to 6d., and abolition of stamp-duties upon newspaper supplements	.....	26,000
Reduction of duty on hackney-carriages from 1s. 5d. to 1s. per day	.....	87,000
Reduction of tax on men-servants to a uniform rate of £1 1s. on servants above 18 years of age, and of 10s. 6d. on servants under 18 years	.....	95,000
Ditto, on private carriages, to £3 10s., £2, and 15s.	.....	3,000,000
Ditto, on horses and ponies, to £1 1s. and 10s. 6d.	.....	262,000
Less alteration of duty on dogs from 14s. and 8s. to a uniform rate of 12s.	.....	70,000
Alteration in the post-horse duties, substituting licenses for horses and carriages in lieu of tax on mileage	.....	53,000
Reduction of 17½ per cent. in charge for redemption of land-tax	.....	40,000
Reduction of colonial postage to a uniform rate of 6d.	.....	3,000,000
Reduction of the tea-duty from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 10d., till 5th April, 1854. The duty to descend to 1s. 6d. in the following year, to 1s. 3d. the next year, and thereafter to 1s. Ditto of duties on apples from 2s. to 3d. per bushel; cheese, from 5s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; cocoa, from 2d. to 1d. per lb.; nuts, from 2s. to 1s. per bushel; eggs, from 10d. to 4d. per 120; oranges and lemons, to 8d. per bushel; butter, from 10s. to 5s. per cwt.; and raisins, from 15s. 9d. to 10s. per cwt.	.....	£5,315,000

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—On Tuesday afternoon in last week, a general meeting of the magistrates of the county of Surrey was held, in obedience to a summons from the High Sheriff, in the grand jury-room of the Newington Sessions House, to take into consideration a plan for reforming juvenile offenders in connexion with the Surrey Society for the employment and reformation of discharged prisoners, which having been established in 1824, became dormant, and was revived in 1839, since which time it has been in a languishing condition, and has worked with very indifferent success. Mr. Puckle, chairman of the bench of magistrates, explained that their object was not so much to reform prisoners as to provide for the reformation of discharged prisoners, who appeared to be penitent. One of the proposed means of the society was emigration under proper guarantees; another, the reconciliation, in certain cases, of the lapsed with their families, and their restoration by this means to society. They also proposed to supply handcraftsmen with tools, in order to break the pressure of temptation in their case. It was proposed that the women who seemed anxious to enter upon a new course of life should be placed at the Elizabeth Fry School, or Mrs. Neeld's School, and the males at the Red Hill School, or the Colonial Institution at Westminster. Resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were passed, a committee was formed, and numerous liberal subscriptions were announced.

PANIC IN BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL.—On Sunday evening, while the Rev. W. Landells, of Birmingham, was preaching the annual missionary sermon, in Bloomsbury chapel, a portion of the ceiling fell upon the upper gallery with a loud crash. The chapel was crowded, and the effect of the noise was electrical. The people shrieked dimly, and the utmost confusion ensued. A rush was made to the doors, and at one moment it seemed as if fearful, if not fatal consequences would ensue from the pressure. The whole congregation were standing, and many were calling out "Sit still, sit still." Others were screaming with fear, and many were excited to fainting. In the midst of the confusion the Rev. W. Brock, the minister of the chapel, who was sitting on the stairs of the pulpit, with a loud voice entreated the people to remain and be quiet, assuring them there was no danger. He stated that one of the persons employed about the chapel had gone over the ceiling to attend to the gas, and had trodden on a portion of the ceiling not calculated to bear weight, and broken a small part of it in, and that nothing more serious had happened. Quiet was at length restored, and after a hymn had been sung the service proceeded.

THE GAME OF "CAT."—For some years past boys have been in the habit of playing a game called "tip-cat" about the streets of London: the cat is a piece of wood, pointed at both ends; it is struck with a stick so as to make it mount in the air, and then by hitting it while in the air it is sent as far as possible—very frequently through windows or into the faces of passengers. Recently the nuisance has become excessive; and correspondents of the *Times* have stated that not only have windows been broken, but in numerous instances persons have lost the sight of an eye by the pointed "cat" striking the organ of sight; the surgeon of an ophthalmic hospital certified to three recent cases of the kind. The Commissioners of Police have moved in the matter; and constables have orders to seize "cats," and in bad cases to arrest offenders, who are liable to a fine of forty shillings. A number of boys have been brought before the magistrates, who have reprimanded or fined them according to the circumstances of the cases.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

On Saturday, the Rotherhithe rocket seizure, which for twelve hours promised in skilful hands to become a grave political fact, was the subject of investigation before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street. The case took the form of a charge preferred against Mr. William Hale, rocket-manufacturer, of Rotherhithe, and Robert Hale, his son, for having upon their premises a larger quantity of gunpowder than is allowed by the statute. The Crown was represented by Mr. Bodkin, the barrister, and Mr. Greenwood, the solicitor to the treasury; and Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, was in attendance on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Bodkin, before stating the circumstances of the seizure, said the Act 12 Geo. III. cap. 61, sec. 11, provided that any person who was a dealer in gunpowder could not legally have in his possession more than 200 lbs. weight of that article at any one time, or in any one place, or if he were not a dealer more than 50 lbs. weight, and that if in either case the quantity so fixed as the maximum were exceeded, the gunpowder should be forfeited, and a penalty of 2s. for every pound of the excess imposed. Section 23 of the same act gave power to seize the gunpowder under such circumstances, and other clauses provided the means of recovering the penalties. In the present case a warrant had been issued under that act—premises in the occupation of the defendants had been searched, and a large quantity of gunpowder (about 260 lbs. weight) had been found and seized. Whether the defendants were dealers or not was, therefore, immaterial as to the question of legality, seeing that the quantity in their possession was far beyond that of which in either case they could be legally possessed, and to this extent he was in a position to support the present information, which was for the recovery of penalties under the act he had referred to. It might be right, however, that he should state that there was another information to which the attention of the magistrates would hereafter be called, in regard to which circumstances would be elicited in evidence which would more clearly explain the character of this transaction. Towards the close of the last and beginning of this year, for reasons which, on the present occasion, he did not think it necessary to mention more particularly, the suspicions of the police were excited towards Mr. Hale's manufactory, which was situated at Rotherhithe, near the Surrey Canal. It appeared that the manufacture of the rockets, which had been carried on for some time, was closed towards the end of the last year, but was again re-opened about the commencement of the present year. The works were then resumed, and were carried on under the constant superintendence of the defendants and a person named Boylan. When the seizure took place, as he understood, Boylan, who was there, in answer to the application of the officer to see that part of the factory which was usually called the magazine, refused, saying that he had not the key, and that as neither of the Mr. Hales was there, he could not allow him to see it. Ultimately, however, on the threat to break open the door, the key was brought forward, the place examined, and there was found the greater part of the gunpowder which was seized, and which formed the subject of this inquiry. Time was given to communicate with the defendants, but no notice was taken by them, and the gunpowder was removed, he believed, by water carriage to the Royal Arsenal.

The various officials engaged in the seizure then gave their evidence, and several persons gave evidence on the part of the prosecution, with the view of showing that what was seized constituted "gunpowder" under the act. Mr. Tozer, of the Woolwich laboratory, said that a composition such as had been seized was used by them for driving fuses to explode shells. After some discussion, Mr. Henry decided that there was no case against Mr. Hale, jun., as it had not been proved that he had any authority.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the magistrate on behalf of the elder defendant, confining himself to the only point which the magistrate would at present have to decide—"gunpowder or no gunpowder." To prove that the composition seized was gunpowder his learned friend had called three scientific gentlemen; the first of whom, Mr. Way, had admitted that he never saw gunpowder made in his life, and that, in fact, he knew nothing about its manufacture; the second, Dr. Hoffman, had confessed that he also was in the same situation in regard to practical knowledge; and the third, the Superintendent of the Government works at Woolwich, had sworn that he never saw any gunpowder that had not been granulated, though occasionally, and for particular purposes, powder was used at the arsenal which, having been granulated, was subsequently reduced from the granulated state. Among the other objects this act had in view was to prevent the keeping of improperly large quantities of gunpowder near large towns, to prevent the danger that would arise from explosion. But Mr. Hale's factory, where this composition was seized, was near no large town, but was in a thinly-populated district near the river, and on the banks of a canal; and, in looking at this case, he reminded the magistrate that this was a charge brought under a penal act of Parliament, which must be strictly construed. He did not doubt but that the decision would be just, but he intimated that if it should be against his client it would be carried to the ultimate source to which the law enabled him to appeal.

Mr. C. Curtis, of the firm of Curtis and Harvey, gunpowder-manufacturers, and Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, then gave evidence to prove that the composition which had been seized was not gunpowder according as that term was understood in science and in the trade. Dr. Ure said: This material is not gunpowder, but composition. Composition differs in its explosiveness from gunpowder. It would "fizz" on being

fired, and not explode. By the Magistrate: This composition would, of course, be much less dangerous on being fired than ordinary gunpowder.

Mr. Bodkin replied, observing that the only real defence that had been urged was that contained in the last answer of the witness, that it was somewhat less dangerous than gunpowder. The question, however, was—Was the composition to all intents and purposes the same explosive matter as gunpowder, and likely to endanger the lives of her Majesty's subjects? It could not be supposed that the Legislature would tolerate the keeping a substance of this dangerous character merely because it was not granulated, although it possessed all the explosive qualities of gunpowder. The evidence of Dr. Ure was, that this could not be called good gunpowder, and the whole question then was, whether it could be looked upon as gunpowder in the ordinary intent and meaning of the act of Parliament. The learned gentleman then pointed out the ingredients and proportions of the composition as it had been analyzed by competent persons, and submitted that there could be no doubt that the article was gunpowder, and that the defendant had rendered himself liable to the penalties under the act.

Mr. Henry said he would take time to consider his decision.

It was then arranged that the other information against the defendants should be taken on Thursday next, and that the decision of the Court would then be given in the present case.

MRS. H. B. STOWE IN SCOTLAND.

In spite of her delicate health, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has had to go through the ordeal of several public appearances during the past week. In company with her husband, Professor Stowe, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, and one or two other friends, she left Glasgow on Tuesday. She was received at the Edinburgh station by the Lord Provost and magistrates, almost every member of the Town Council, and a number of clergymen of different denominations, and many well-known citizens. After having spoken for a few moments with Mr. and Mrs. John Wigham, whose guest she is, and acknowledged the repeated demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators, Mrs. Stowe alighted, and was received by the Lord Provost, who conducted her to his carriage at the end of the platform. To this point another rush was made, and the anxiety to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitor was manifested, we (*Scottish Press*) regret to say, in some instances at the expense of propriety and proper courtesy, not a few individuals going so far as to push their heads inside the carriage windows. Mrs. Stowe seemed considerably affected by the enthusiasm displayed, and repeatedly acknowledged the cheers which greeted her. She was also greatly cheered in proceeding through the city, especially by the students in front of the College. Our contemporary says that Mrs. Stowe is a lady of very plain and unassuming appearance, with a slight figure, and a countenance which at once indicates indifferent health, and is strikingly unlike any of the engravings and lithographs professing to be portraits which now hang in print-shop windows.

A grand "banquet," in honour of Mrs. Stowe, and in promotion of the Anti-slavery cause, was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening. About 1,200 or 1,500 ladies and gentlemen attended the demonstration, and the reception of the accomplished authoress was of a very cordial and enthusiastic description. The chair was occupied by the Lord Provost, and he was surrounded by numerous influential clergymen and gentlemen, chiefly of Dissenting persuasions. The Lord Provost, in opening the proceedings, said that Edinburgh was one of the first towns in Britain to speak out in the abolition cause, and alluded to the great meeting held there on the 19th of October, 1830, when the celebrated speech of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson gave a keynote to the agitation, which soon after ended in the entire abolition of West Indian slavery. A few verses of welcome to Mrs. Stowe, written by Mr. James Ballantine, were then recited by Mr. Macdonald, and magnificently sung by Mr. T. M. Hunter and chorus, amidst much applause. The Rev. J. R. Campbell then came forward and read an address, presented on the part of the contributors to the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering." Mr. Campbell also intimated that he had addresses from the Ladies' Female Emancipation Society, and from the inhabitants of Dalkeith; and also that there were deputations on the platform from Glasgow, Kirkcaldy, Berwick-on-Tweed, Galashiels, Falkirk, Cupar, and other places. The "Uncle Tom Penny Offering," a subscription made in Edinburgh and other towns, collected in pence and small sums, and intended to be a national contribution from Scotland in behalf of the slave, was handed over to Mrs. Stowe in the shape of £1,000, with the request that she would expend it in whatever way she might consider best to benefit the slave and advance the cause of emancipation. The money was presented on a silver salver, the gift of a few ladies in Edinburgh, and which Mrs. Stowe was requested to keep in remembrance of the occasion. The salver bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, by a few ladies of Edinburgh, in testimony of the high appreciation in which they hold her as a woman, as a Christian, and as the friend of humanity. And in memorial of the presentation in gold, of the Scottish National Penny Offering now placed upon it, amounting to £1,000, to be appropriated by Mrs. Stowe for the cause of the slave.—Edinburgh, April 20, 1853.

Professor Stowe read the following reply from his wife:—

I accept these congratulations and honours, and this offering, which it has pleased Scotland to bestow on me,

not for anything which I have said or done, not as in any sense acknowledging that they are or can be deserved, but with heartfelt humble gratitude to God, as tokens of mercy to a cause most sacred, and most oppressed. In the name of a people despised and rejected of men—in the name of men of sorrows acquainted with grief, from whom the faces of all the great and powerful of the earth have been hid—in the name of oppressed and suffering humanity, I thank you. The offering given is the dearer to me, and the more hopeful, that it is literally the penny offering, given by thousands on thousands, a penny at a time. When, in travelling through your country, aged men and women have met me with such fervent blessings, little children gathered round me with such loving eyes—when honest hands, hard with toil, have been stretched forth with such hearty welcome—when I have seen how really it has come from the depths of the hearts of the common people, and know, as I truly do, what prayers are going up with it from the humblest homes of Scotland, I am encouraged. I believe it is God who inspires this feeling, and I believe God never inspired it in vain. I feel an assurance that the Lord hath looked down from heaven to hear the groanings of the prisoner, and according to the greatness of his power, to loose those that are appointed to die. In the human view, nothing can be more hopeless than this cause, all the wealth, and all the power, and all the worldly influence is against it. But here in Scotland, need we tell the children of the Covenant, that the Lord on high is mightier than all human power? Here, close by the spot where your fathers signed that Covenant, in an hour when Scotland's cause was equally poor and depressed; here, by the spot where holy martyrs sealed it with their blood, it will neither seem extravagance nor enthusiasm to say to the children of such parents, that, for the support of this cause, we look not to the things that are seen, but to the things that are not seen—to that God who, in the face of all worldly power, gave liberty to Scotland, in answer to your father's prayers. Our trust is in Jesus Christ, and in the power of the Holy Ghost, and in the promise that He shall reign, till he hath put all things under his feet. There are those faithless ones, who, standing at the grave of a buried humanity, tell us that it is vain to hope for our brother, because he hath lain in the grave three days already. We turn from them to the face of Him who has said, "Thy brother shall rise again." There was a time, when our great High Priest—our brother, yet our Lord, lay in the grave three days; and the governors and powers of the earth made it as sure as they could, sealing the stone, and setting a watch. But a third day came, and an earthquake, and an angel. So shall it be to the cause of the oppressed. Though now small and despised, we are watchers at the sepulchre; like Mary and the trusting women, we can sit through the hours of darkness. We are watching the sky for the golden streaks of dawning, and we believe that the third day will surely come. For Christ our Lord being raised from the dead, dieth no more; and he has pledged his word that he shall not fail nor be discouraged till he has set judgment on the earth; he shall deliver the poor when he crieth, the needy, and him that hath no helper. The night is far spent—the day is at hand. The universal sighing of humanity in all countries, the whole creation groaning and travailing in pain together—the earnest expectation of the creature waiting for the manifestation of the Son of God—show that the day is not distant when he will break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. And whatever we are able to do for this sacred cause, let us cast it where the innumerable multitude of Heaven cast their crowns, at the feet of the Lamb, saying, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing."

Professor Stowe then proceeded to address the meeting on the subject of slavery, in a similar strain to his speech at Glasgow. The Revs. Dr. Lee and Dr. Guthrie followed; the latter in a very eloquent address. He concluded by saying:—

I believe if the churches, and if the good men in America, answering to the call which Mrs. Stowe has made, will do their duty, as I am sure like Christian men they will do it, slavery is not only doomed, but abolished, its knell wrung actually by a woman's hand. That noble lady has lived to hear a world weeping over her touching story; God grant that she may live to hear another sound—that of the trumpets of jubilee sounding forth from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic shores [great applause].

At this period of the proceedings (about nine o'clock) Mrs. Stowe left the meeting, owing to the weak state of her health, and recent exertion. She departed amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the whole assemblage. The Rev. C. Beecher, and the Rev. Mr. Low, of Forfar, subsequently addressed the meeting.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Stowe and friends attended an enthusiastic meeting at Aberdeen. At the railway station they were met by the Lord Provost, Mr. Cruikshank, Baillie Forbes, and others, and a large number of persons. Amid the cheers of a crowd they proceeded to the county-rooms where the meeting was held. In the ante-room a number of ladies and gentlemen were met by a special invitation to receive the strangers who were welcomed by a very cordial reception, and Mrs. Stowe was presented by a lady with a very beautiful bouquet of flowers which she carried with her to the platform. At twenty minutes past seven o'clock the Lord Provost conducted Mrs. Stowe to the platform amid the deafening cheers of the large and highly respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, by which the room had long ere this time been crowded. Mrs. Stowe occupied a seat in front of the platform on the right of the Lord Provost, who was in the chair. The *North of Scotland Gazette* gives the following description of her appearance:—

Mrs. Stowe looks in rather feeble health, and considerably older than her actual age (41); the expression of her countenance is pleasant, with that tinge of sadness which one would look for in the face of a woman who bears a heart open to all human woe. Like all decided characters, Mrs. Stowe's face bears, as its most distinctive feature, a boldly developed nose; her hair is dark, and her stature about the middle size. When her husband rose to return thanks for the address that had just been presented to Mrs. Stowe, she looked up to him with a smile of pride and complacency which proclaimed more

than volumes could, that she bears the true heart of a wife as well as the richest dramatic genius with which any of her sex was ever endowed.

After the Professor's reply to the address, Baillie Forbes, in the name of the ladies of Aberdeen, presented to Mrs. Stowe a purse containing one hundred and twenty pounds, collected in small sums from the citizens by the ladies, to be appropriated by her as she might think most expedient, towards the relief of fugitive slaves in America. Baillie Forbes concluded by expressing an ardent hope that she would be long spared to witness the triumphant influence of her labours. He then handed the purse to the Lord Provost, from whose hand Mrs. Stowe gracefully received it, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. Rev. C. Beecher, brother of Mrs. Stowe, then rose and said that, on behalf of his sister, this trust was accepted, and would be faithfully carried out. He thought he might say it was a trust committed to her, for the cause of liberty in their own land and throughout the world. Mrs. Stowe having been obliged to retire, several resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and, amongst them, the following :—

That this meeting desires to express its deep regret that the United States of America—so intimately connected with Britain by affinity, and by kindred sentiments and objects—should still present to the civilized world the humiliating spectacle of a nation pre-eminently distinguished for its liberal institutions, retaining a portion of its population in a state of slavery.

That this meeting resolves to afford its cordial co-operation in aid of any associations, formed in this country, or in America, for the purpose of inducing the American Government, by friendly counsel and representations, to abandon a system equally founded in injustice, as it is calamitous in its results.

Mrs. Stowe attended a meeting at Dundee on Friday, and returned to Edinburgh on Saturday. "It is not Mrs. Stowe's intention," says the *Scottish Press*, "to return to America for some months, although her husband must leave by and by to attend his professional duties. She proposes to see our Highland scenery, to plant her foot upon our heather, and enjoy the invigorating breezes and beauties of those Alpine regions, which have made Scotland famous as 'the land of mountain and of flood.'"

OCCUPATION OF THE ROMAN STATES BY FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Vestry Hall, Marylebone-lane, to consider the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., in the House of Commons, "praying her Majesty to use her good offices in order to put an end to the present occupation of the Roman States by the troops of Austria and France." Mr. J. A. Nicholay presided. Professor Masson moved that a petition upon the subject be adopted by the meeting, and presented to the House of Commons by Lord Dudley Stuart. Mr. Masson urged with much power that when the Roman people abolished secular papacy, they established a republican government, and one which was well entitled to the highest respect and consideration of other nations. It was, however, deeply to be regretted that, with the sanction of the British Government, France and Austria had subverted the government which the Romans had selected for themselves, and had restored the Pope to power. He thought the present moment afforded them a favourable opportunity for urging upon the Government the necessity of interfering in this question. They were now employing police to go about and watch in the streets at particular houses, with a view to inform themselves upon the movements of the foreign refugees. It was also believed that the Government had caused to be prepared a register of the names and addresses of all the refugees in London, and the meeting was aware that, upon the pretext of striking at one of the most distinguished foreigners now residing in this country, the police, with the sanction of the Government, had invaded a private establishment under circumstances which, had it not been for the pretext alluded to, would have been contrary to every principle of English law and justice. Whilst the Government sanctioned such proceedings as this, the vaunted "hospitality" of this country could only be pronounced a humbug, and he hoped that the present meeting would show, by adopting the petition proposed, that they considered her Majesty's ministers were bound to protect foreign nations, rather than permit them to be oppressed by tyranny and insult. Mr. M'Evilly seconded the resolution. Lord Dudley Stuart supported the motion, urging that those who professed so much zeal for the Protestant religion ought to join with them in petitioning Government to do all in their power to put an end to the state of things now complained of, and to leave the people of Rome to decide for themselves under what Government they should live—whether monarchical or republican—and in what particular form they shall worship the Almighty. The petition was adopted, and an humble address to her Majesty embodying the spirit of its contents was also agreed to.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—The long-contemplated meeting on Indian affairs was held at Manchester on Thursday. The Mayor presided. Among the speakers were Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Mr. R. Birley, Mr. H. R. Callender, Mr. Henry Ashworth, and Mr. Alderman Watkins. Resolutions were passed, condemning the present constitution of the Indian Government, as not adapted to secure the welfare of the people of India; asserting that under the British Government their progress had been retarded, justice defectively administered, taxation oppressive, public works inadequate for purposes of communication and irrigation; and recommending "that the Court of Directors and Proprietors of East India Stock should be entirely disconnected from the Government of India; which for the future should, in this country, consist of a Minister and Council appointed by the Crown and directly responsible to Parliament."

Europe and America.

The Emperor has placed a sum of 3,000,000 francs at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among proprietors who convert their houses into healthy and cheap lodging-houses for the working classes.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree granting to the Count of Morny and to Messrs. Masterman and Co. the railroads from Clermont to Montauban, from Limoges to Agen, and from Lyons to Bordeaux.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, has recovered, and arrived at Paris to resume his duties.

The *Moniteur* announces that the French Government, desirous to wait for the result of experiments which are likely to effect a most advantageous alteration in the condition of steam navigation, and judging it to be imprudent to engage the financial responsibilities of the country, in the present state of uncertainty, to the extent of the subsidy of 15,000,000 francs, demanded by the various steam navigation companies, has resolved to adjourn the concession for the service of the transatlantic lines. The Government had, however, also come to the resolution, within a short time, and with the means at its disposal, to establish a line of communication with the Brazils.

M. Guizot presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction among the Protestants of France, held on Saturday in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré. In opening the proceedings he gave out a psalm and verse, which were chanted by a considerable number of the audience, accompanied by the organ. A rather long extempore prayer was then recited by one of the rev. gentlemen present. The church was nearly full. In the course of his remarks, M. Guizot adverted to the events that had occurred since 1848, the changes, the subversion of institutions, the disruption of the bonds that attached religious society, the disturbance of the internal peace of the Church, the perturbation, the doubts that existed on all.

The changes that had taken place since that period were (he said) *faits accomplis*. An unlimited and unrestrained liberty produced only dissension and discontent. It was a curious fact, though, that while political liberty was subdued, the religious movement had never been greater. A spirit of inquiry, of discussion, was abroad; religious liberty existed and supplied the place of political liberty; and the movement he referred to was found, not only among the various Protestant churches, but also in the Catholic Church itself. It is that Church, also, a love for discussion had begun to manifest itself strongly. No one ought to be surprised at such things occurring at such a moment; it proved that France was convinced that Faith is powerful to save her—Faith, Hope, and Charity, and when society was imperilled she called upon Faith to save her, and Faith would respond to the call. The evils they deplored were occasioned by unrestrained liberty—and liberty itself was made to pay the penalty of its excesses. The destruction of the cause in consequence of those excesses was not, however, a remedy which was productive of durable results. That remedy was only momentary; and the time must come when people would begin to feel it so, to get weary of it, and to desire a change. The future was still one of doubt and uncertainty; but their object should be to co-operate in the propagation of Faith, Hope, and Charity, among the rising generation, and to that could they only be indebted for their salvation.

A pamphlet has just been written by a high official personage connected with the French Government, in which is laid down a complete plan for the partition of the Ottoman Empire. The part to be set aside for each Power is regularly set down, together with the compensation to be given to France, in order to readjust the balance of power. That compensation, of course, consists of Belgium and the Rhenish provinces.

The *Presse* gives a sorry account of trade in its weekly bulletin. Commerce, it says, does not recover from its state of languor. Business is flat, and the prolongation of the dead season is the more extraordinary that none of the factories are encumbered with stock, and a very small demand would suffice to restore the *ateliers* to activity.

The same journal has published a very bold article condemnatory of the *régime* of Napoleon.

The new Spanish Ministry, under General Lersundi, has put forth a programme, which consists, however, chiefly of unmeaning phrases. The General attempted to obtain the assistance of Mon and Martinez de la Rosa, but failed. One of the inducements he held out to Martinez de la Rosa was, that his programme of government would be based on the principles of conciliation, tolerance, and morality: the last substantive having an obvious reference to the alleged disgraceful railway jobbing of the preceding Ministries. Lersundi also has given out that he will not proceed with the so-called reforms of the Bravo Murillo Cabinet. Failing to obtain the distinguished Moderados, he has fallen back on General Egana and Bermudez de Castro. Egana is a sort of confidant of Queen Christina: his name, it is reported, is more than ever distasteful to the Spanish people.

The new Minister of the Interior has begun to seize the opposition newspapers. The *Clamor Pública* and *Diario Espanol* were seized on the 19th, two days after the Government professed its tolerance of the press.

The Papal aggression business has brought about a Ministerial crisis in Holland. The King and his Ministers differed—the latter being in favour of the establishment of a Catholic hierarchy which should have previously received their assent. This they thought coincided with certain articles of the constitu-

tion, particularly the one declaring that every religious community had the right to regulate at pleasure its own internal affairs. The King thought otherwise, and accepted their proffered resignation. The numerous petitions addressed to his Majesty appear to have actuated him to pursue this course. M. Van Hall, formerly Minister of Finance, is at the head of the new Cabinet. The question produces a much more powerful feeling in Holland than it did even in this country, owing to the nearer balance of the Protestant and Roman Catholic populations, the proportions being about 1,670,000 Dutch Reformed Church, 1,165,000 Roman Catholics, and 240,300 other denominations. The two Chambers have been pro-rogued, prior (it is supposed) to a dissolution. A vote of confidence in the Ministry was passed a short time since by the Chamber, "it being understood that energetic representations on the subject of ecclesiastical affairs had been or should be made to the Holy See."

In Germany, also, Catholic claims have given rise to agitation and difference. The Governments of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and of Baden published edicts asserting their right of control over the proceedings of the Catholic Church, excepting in matters purely dogmatical. Now, the Catholic authorities of Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, and Hesse Cassel, compose what is called the "Church province of the Upper Rhine." The head of this province, the Archbishop of Freiburg, has lately convened a council, at which the Bishops of Mayence, Fueda, Rottenburg, and Limburg, were present, and drew up resolutions which threaten to lead to a serious conflict. The bishops therein unequivocally declare, "that they stand on the apostolic principle, which enjoins them to obey God rather than men; that they regard the dogma and the constitution of their Holy Church as the sole guide for the performance of their office; and that they deem themselves bound, by right and duty, to oppose, in the most strenuous manner, the orders and prescriptions which the respective Governments have resolved to enforce against the Catholic Church—orders and prescriptions which have been repeatedly rejected by the Head of that Church as totally anti-Catholic and contrary to right, and which must consequently be regarded as wholly inadmissible." The bishops promise shortly to present detailed memorials on the subject; in the meantime, "they make the Governments responsible for all consequences which may ensue from the radical discrepancy between the principles enounced by the Governments and those which the bishops have to follow."

The Court of Appeal at Mannheim has given judgment in the case of Professor Gervinus. The public prosecutor had appealed against the judgment of March 8, sentencing Gervinus to two months' imprisonment, as too lenient. The Court of Appeal cancels the decision of the Court below, condemning the public prosecutor to pay the costs, and orders a new process, on the charge of inciting to high treason.

In order to facilitate an arrangement with Switzerland, the Austrian ambassador had been instructed to make a verbal reply to the accusations which Switzerland preferred against Austria at a former period. The ambassador has complained of a certain poem which was published at Geneva under the title of "The Cry of Blood." This poem treats of the differences existing between Austria and Switzerland. To support his complaint, the ambassador has appealed to the federal press law.

The Sonderbund party has again raised its head. Encouraged by Austrian demonstrations and Prussian pretensions, they have incited their dupes among the peasantry, headed by Colonel Perrier, of the Federal army, to invade the city of Friburg, where, through their instigators, they obtained possession of the college; but they received a good drubbing from the civic guard, who, after some severe fighting, remained masters of the ground. Many of the insurgents were captured, some killed, and not a few wounded, among whom is the military leader of the insurrection. Though the foolish and criminal attempt has been defeated, it is to be feared that its very failure may be made the pretext for precipitating external intervention.

Letters from Turin, of the 20th inst., state that no sooner had Count Adrien de Revel returned from Vienna than Count d'Appony took his departure from the palace of the Austrian Legation, and proceeded to Milan. "Although Piedmont," says one of these letters, "is arming the citadels of Turin and Alessandria, the *tête-de-pont* of Casale, and other military points, the Government does not contemplate any aggression. The best proof of it is that the Duke of Genoa is about to accompany the Duchess his wife to the Saxon Court, across Germany."

The *Parlamento*, of Turin, says that letters from Vienna announce that the hostility of the higher class of society towards the English ambassador is daily increasing. Lord Westmoreland, profiting by the great personal consideration he enjoys in the country, and by his reputation of being an incorrigible ultra-Tory, weathers the storm and frequents the salons. But the attachés of the embassy feel the weight of the interdiction that presses upon them, and accept no invitations.

Paris has been inundated with false and alarming rumours about the state of affairs in Constantinople. One was that the faubourgs of Constantinople were in a state of insurrection, fomented by Russia, and that the Sultan had put himself under Russian protection.

A despatch, by way of Trieste, announces that the

French ambassador, M. de la Cour, has had an audience, and that the Sultan received him with marked attention. This despatch contains the additional information that the presence at Constantinople of the Ambassadors of France and England has had a strong and favourable influence on the progress of affairs.

On the 15th instant the British fleet was still at Malta, and the French at Salamis.

It is stated that there have been riots at Broussa, and that fifteen Christians were killed. The Russian steamer had left for Kemlek, for the purpose of protecting the Russian subjects and the Christians generally.

American news is very meagre. The Hon. James Buchanan is appointed United States Minister to this country, and Mr. Soule to Spain. The *Washington Union* of the 8th of April, states positively that the Japan expedition would not be countermanded. It is reported that the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality and protection of the Tehuantepec route, conceded to Colonel Sloe, was signed on the 21st March. Much excitement has been occasioned in Baltimore by a bill pending in the Maryland Legislature, to divide the school fund for the purpose of satisfying the Catholics. An immense meeting was held, at which strong speeches were made, expressive of indignation at any attempt at sectarian interference in the common school regulations.

Advices from Havanna to the 8th inst. announce that the lives of the condemned political prisoners were spared. Their pardons were read upon the scaffold.

The Jamaica Council had thrown out the Retrenchment Bill which provided for a uniform reduction of all public salaries by 20 per cent. In consequence of this, it was thought the House of Assembly would pass no revenue bills without strict appropriation clauses, directing the use of the money. But there were other resources, such as the perpetual revenue of 1d. per acre, which would provide for the omitted branches of the public service. The yellow fever had nearly disappeared from the islands. It was reported that gold had been discovered in Jamaica.

Emigrants continued to arrive in British Guiana from the East. The Combined Court had provided for the continuance of immigration, and had requested the Governor to make arrangements with the Home Secretary of State to secure the importation of at least 4,000 such immigrants annually.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

At the Paris Institute, on Monday week, Lord Brougham read a paper on optics and mathematics, accompanied by demonstrations and calculations on the board.

Great disease prevails amongst the vines in the neighbourhood of Zante, Morea, and Cephalonia, which, it is believed, will seriously affect the crop of grapes.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has left Vienna. The total suppression of many of his letters has been made the subject of a diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments.

Seven hundred bushels, or about 1,000,000, of dead letters have been destroyed at Washington, in accordance with the usage of the United States Post Office. They were carted to Monument-square, and spread over a line of 200 or 300 feet, when the match was applied.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—On the 2nd inst. there was a rain-storm before day dawn in Cincinnati, and, when daylight came, the pavements throughout the entire city were found to be strewn with a yellow substance resembling sublimate of sulphur. Several scientific gentlemen examined it, and pronounced it to be the pollen of flowers, which, they suppose, must have been gathered up in large quantities in the far South, and borne northward by the wind. Many earthworms were also found on the pavements.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.—The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* announces a miracle said to have taken place at Bari, where one of the thorns belonging to the crown with which our Saviour was tortured let fall some drops of blood on Good Friday last, in the presence of a numerous concourse of people. A similar miracle is stated to have taken place at Andria, on the same day, with another thorn of the crown; and it is added, that this is not the first time such a thing has occurred, but that it has been several times observed, the last being in 1842.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNAU.—Respecting this event the Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* says:—For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse, which remained limp and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death, for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above-mentioned had become either stiff or cold. This strange circumstance produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it. The emperor has been so impressed with it that his physicians strictly forbade the subject to be alluded to in his presence.

CHINA.—The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the overland mail brings no news from Burmah. According to advices from China, of the 12th ult., it was said that Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels on the 19th of February, and it was thought that nothing but European intervention could maintain the Emperor on the throne.

KOSSUTH AND THE RIGHT OF HOSPITALITY.

The *Daily News* of Monday publishes a letter from M. Kossuth, addressed to Captain Mayne Reid, detailing the system of espionage to which he is subjected by our Government. It is dated from 21, Alpha-road, Regent's-park. The following are the material portions of the letter:—

Sir, I sincerely believe that Englishmen mean to be hospitable to political exiles, but few of you know what sort of hospitality England affords to us. Hospitality, in my view, means the admitting a guest to be, at least, on the same terms as the members of the family; but, forgive my saying, I feel that I for one am not thus treated. Englishmen are punishable if they break the law, but they are not dogged by spies, surrounded by political espionage, and the names of all who visit them kept in a black-book. They are not always trembling for the safety of their letters and the lives of their correspondents, or of the innocent men whose names may be mentioned in their private memorandums.

I avow my responsibility to the law of Englishmen, and have not dreamed to ask more than English freedom while on your shores. But under the pretence of prevention (an especially despotic plea) it appears I am beset by agencies, which all true-hearted Englishmen hate, and which, if applied to any of you, would, I believe, rouse your indignation.

Of course I correspond with my friends, many of whom are suffering under lawless oppression, but such correspondence is no breach of your laws. Nevertheless, I live in daily terror, lest on waking some morning I find that my writing-desk has been torn open, and my private memorandums rifled by virtue of a search warrant, obtained by I know not what one-sided deposition, from a secret irresponsible tribunal, like that of the Inquisition, obtained by anonymous accusation—the charge and the judge being unknown to me. I say I live in daily terror lest by such seizure of my private papers innocent friends be betrayed to Austrian vengeance. Englishmen would not endure such a state of law as applicable to themselves, but it seems you have exceptional laws against foreigners, which turn your hospitality to exiles (possibly) into a cruel trap.

Do you say, "Not possibly?" Do you assure me that this power, though committed to your Ministry, certainly will not be used? Excuse some anxiety in one who has read how the brothers Bandiera were betrayed, and has recently seen, in the case of an Englishman, how, without any process of law where accuser and accused meet face to face, any plea of searching for gunpowder may be used in order to rifle my desk, and carry off my trunks and papers. What is to hinder some masked accuser from whispering something which, by virtue of "reasons of State," justifies a burglary in my house, and puts the lives of my correspondents into hazard, for no imaginable breach of your laws—men who have never come within the sphere of English law at all?

Those fears are not unfounded in fact. Listen yet a little, sir. Mr. Dunford, printer and stationer, residing at Notting-hill, gives to me the following information:—

While Lord Derby was still Prime Minister, men from the detective police, in plain clothes, were appointed to watch my house at Notting-hill, and take the number of every cab which came to the door. The late Ministry having left office, they were withdrawn. But a short time after the debates in the House of Lords about the refugees, previous to which your Home Secretary declared in the House of Commons, with loud applause, that "it is no part of the duty of an English Government to provide for the safety of foreign Governments," according to Mr. Dunford's positive knowledge, the detective police not only made their appearance again about my house, but he has full reason to believe that there was almost one policeman for every person who visited my house, and he asserts to know that they had orders to mark every such person, and even to take a cabriolet, if necessary, to follow the visitor wherever he went.

Further, Mr. Dunford informs me that, upon the occasion of my removing from my late residence at Notting-hill, to that which I at present occupy, in Alpha-road, Regent's Park, one of the detective police, in the disguise of a labourer, and upon the plea that he was out of work, insinuated himself into the service of the person employed to remove my furniture, and in this character assisted at its removal, thus having free access to my house, and adopting what I—and I am certain you, sir—would pronounce a base means of becoming acquainted with my private affairs. The honest carman himself, having too late learnt the matter, has felt so ashamed and revolted in his plain honest English heart, at being made a tool in so base a plot, that he never called for payment of his bill; so that, having waited for a considerable time in vain, I was under the necessity of sending to search him out and pay him his money. The people's moral sense is an honourable test of institutions.

Mr. Dunford, I have reason to believe, is a respectable and honourable man. His letter lies before me, of which he gave me permission to make public use, and authorized me to say, that he is ready to come forward and make oath to the facts here stated.

So much of political espionage for the present. But you will say—what of intercepted letters? I indeed can only answer you, that one most important letter I have never received, which was directed to me under inclosure to a friend. It never reached my friend, and all knowledge of it is denied at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Judge, then, whether I am unreasonable or uncharitable in feeling frequent alarm for good and brave men whose names are found in my private letters. When I review the past, and compare the most recent and still-pending transactions of your extra-judicial activity, truly I have little ground for congratulating myself on security from proceedings which I used to think Austrian, but not English.

GERMAN POLICE IN LONDON.—The *Débats* publishes the following note:—"Berlin, April 21. Herr Noerner, an officer of the Crown, has left for London with several agents of our police to collect evidence of the supposed connexion between the plot discovered here and the machinations of the political refugees living in London."

LECTURES ON INDIA.—Mr. Buckingham is preparing a series of popular lectures on India, to be delivered in the Hanover-square room, in a morning course on Mondays, and an evening course on Thursdays, commencing with the first week in May.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

THE QUEEN continues well, and is visited daily by the Duchess of Kent. Prince Albert held a *levée* on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. On Thursday he visited the National Gallery with the young princes. Six of the Royal children visited Mr. Burford's Panoramas of Granada and the Alhambra, Nineveh, and the Bernese Alps, in Leicester-square, on Friday morning; and in the afternoon, Prince Albert inspected the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours.

According to the *Court Circular*, the last *levée* this season will be held on the 27th instant; and it is added that the Queen will hold several drawing-rooms during the month of June.

It is expected that the young prince will be christened George; he having been born in the month which reckons the day of "St. George," England's patron saint.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday, at the Foreign Office, which sat three hours and a half.

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—The following members of the House of Commons—Mr. Milner Gibson, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Ewart, Mr. John Cheetham, Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. Wilkinson, had an interview on Friday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence in Downing-street on the subject of the taxes on advertisements and newspapers.

THE FINSBURY PARK.—On Saturday a deputation from the city of London and the borough of Finsbury had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street, on the subject of the long-projected Royal Albert Park, for the north-east district of the metropolis. The deputation comprised the following gentlemen:—Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Lord Mayor, M.P., Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., Mr. Charles Pearson, Mr. G. W. Alexander, Mr. Josiah Wilson, Mr. William Tyler, Mr. John Barnett, and Mr. James Lloyd, &c., &c. Lord R. Grosvenor, by whom the deputation was introduced, after giving a short history of the public movement in favour of the object, proceeded to say that in November, 1851, notices were given by Lord Seymour to take 470 acres, and that a bill to carry out the object would have been introduced by Lord John Russell's Government, in 1852, had they not gone out of office. From that time, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs, the matter remained in abeyance. The late Government had concurred in the object, but had limited the extent of ground to 200 acres, from an unwillingness to embark in what might appear building speculation.

Mr. Hume enlarged on the ample park accommodation at the West End. He regretted that so much delay had taken place in the present case, and thought her Majesty's Government were now literally bound, on public grounds, to step in and prevent any further postponement. He was convinced that no expense was involved. Ground might be so let for building as to yield a considerable return. The Chancellor of the Exchequer inquired what was the estimated cost. Mr. Barnett said, having gone into the calculation with great care when Lord Seymour interfered, he arrived at the conclusion that the ultimate outlay on the part of the Government would not exceed £100,000, upon which he thought there would be a return of two or three per cent. The outlay might now be rather more. The Lord Mayor was informed, on competent authority, that the mere fact of the formation of a park would raise the value of the surrounding land 100 per cent. for building leases. Mr. Hume observed that all the applicants wanted was the use of the credit of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the hon. gentleman that the money required must all form the subject of a vote in the House of Commons. Lord R. Grosvenor said the whole of the calculations which had been made were at the Board of Works; so that the Government had the means of satisfying itself with regard to everything. In reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord R. Grosvenor said that Sir William Molesworth had referred the deputation to the right hon. gentleman and the Premier. The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked Mr. Hume whether the case was one in which an act could be passed in the present session. Mr. Hume: Yes. Lord R. Grosvenor said that he had taken pains to ascertain what had been the effect of forming Victoria Park, and it turned out to be such as no one could have anticipated. Lord Aberdeen: Victoria Park does not seem to be much frequented. I have been there two or three times. Lord R. Grosvenor believed it was very much frequented on Sundays. Shortly after, the deputation retired.

MEETING OF LORD DERBY'S SUPPORTERS.—It was stated early last week, that an adjourned meeting of Conservative Members, two hundred in number, had been held at the house of Lord Derby, to consult on the present state of political affairs. The *Morning Herald* announced the fact, and spoke of Lord Derby's suggestions as having given "great satisfaction," but abstained from publishing, "lest a knowledge of the course to be pursued might prove advantageous to our political opponents." The London correspondent of a Tory Dublin paper, the *Evening Mail*, has not been withheld by the same discretion, but has given a full account of the meeting.

Being the first meeting held since the change of Ministry (the death of two near relatives having prevented Lord Derby from communicating with his friends until now), and the circumstances being at present so critical, the meeting acquired a peculiarly interesting character. Lord Derby, as I am informed, was loudly and most enthusiastically greeted; his address to his party occupied nearly an hour and a half; and he adverted to

the general course taken, and to be taken, by the Conservatives, with the greatest earnestness and eloquence.

He expressed his gratitude to his party for having supported him so zealously in government, and having adhered to his counsels in offering no vexations or factious opposition to the present Government since he had last addressed them. He adverted to the instances in which the present Government had been given a majority solely through the votes of the Opposition, as in the case of the withdrawal of the third clause in the Canada Reserves Bill. The present Government had enjoyed peculiar advantages in the Christmas and Easter recess for preparing their measures; and the country had rightly expected much from a Ministry so pre-eminent in talent and experience. But what had they done?—They had reproduced the Jew Bill, and reproduced the Assurance of Deeds Bill, two measures which had been repeatedly proposed, and always defeated.

He adverted to the disappointment which the country had experienced, and the growing unpopularity of the Ministers, and characterized them as a Government without a party, because without a principle to maintain it. He then referred to the present position of affairs, and a rumour of a dissolution of Parliament being in contemplation; but upon what could they dissolve?—Not upon a Reform Bill, for they had proposed no measure of Reform. The opinion of the present House of Commons had not been taken upon it; and Committees and Commissions were now engaged most sedulously in inquiries respecting borough corruption, which a dissolution would cut short. The only other question upon which they could dissolve was the Income and Property Tax. But he should like to see the present Chancellor of the Exchequer going to the country upon the cry of "The Income-tax, the whole Income-tax, and nothing but the Income-tax." On Monday the Budget was to be produced. If the Income-tax was to be re-enacted in its present unjust shape, *he called upon his party to resist it, be the consequences what they might to the Government.* This expression of opinion was received with the loudest cheers: and it is obvious, therefore, that on Monday the fate of the Ministry will be decided; and the result must be—in the event of the Chancellor of the Exchequer standing by his opinions regarding the Income-tax—either an immediate dissolution, or an immediate change of Administration, and reinstatement of Lord Derby's Government, with such modifications as he may think desirable.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert (says the *Journal des Débats*) will shortly visit his native town of Gotha, to take a personal part in the deliberations concerning the domains of the State. The reigning Duke of Coburg has no children, and his eventual successor is the second son of Prince Albert and the Queen.

SECRETS OF THE COALITION.—Under this head the *Standard* of Saturday says:—"The *Times* of this morning, with its usual indiscretion, charges the Conservative party with a conspiracy with the Irish Brigade, the object of the alleged conspiracy being to obtain the defeat of the Ministry on condition of exempting Ireland from the income tax. We are now in a position to disclose the following revelation of the means by which the majority of December last, against Lord Derby's Government, was obtained, and our readers will probably judge to whom the charge of conspiracy is applicable. A few days before the division on Mr. Disraeli's budget, which drove Lord Derby's Ministry from power, a meeting of the Irish Brigade was held, to determine the course which they should pursue. One of the stipulations demanded by some of that party was, that, in the event of a change of Ministry, an income tax for Ireland should not be proposed by their successors. A right honourable gentleman who now fills a high office conveyed a pledge to that meeting that an income tax for Ireland would not be proposed by the party then in opposition, in the event of their accession to power. The pledge was conveyed to the meeting by three Irish members, one representing a western county, the two others representing southern boroughs. We can further inform the *Times* that within the last twenty-four hours, when the right hon. gentleman was upbraided with the violation of his pledge, his reply was that he had pledged himself for the old Whig Ministry, and had given none for the Cabinet now in power. Comment upon this transaction would be thrown away." The *Standard* declares itself ready, if necessary, to give the names of the parties to this transaction. On Monday there was a meeting of Irish members on the subject of the budget in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.—There is serious reason for believing that the Cabinet bill for the future government of India is ready to be placed on the table of the House of Commons immediately after the budget has been settled, and that an attempt will be made to carry it during the present session.—*Daily News.*

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—The commission appointed to proceed to the New York Exhibition of Industry comprises—in addition to the Earl of Ellesmere—Sir Charles Lyell and C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Professor G. Wilson, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Wallis.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.—On Monday a deputation of working-men waited upon Lord Palmerston, at his residence in Carlton-gardens, for the purpose of presenting a memorial against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The deputation was introduced by Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Clapham-park. Mr. Wood, a stone-mason; Mr. Applegarth, a coal-whipper; Mr. Davison, a silk-weaver; Mr. Salmon, a costermonger; and other members of the deputation, spoke in support of a memorial which briefly stated the various arguments against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays; after which Lord Palmerston said he was exceedingly glad to have met the deputation on this occasion, and as they had been so fair and just with him, he would be on a par with them in cordially expressing his opinions on the question. For himself, he could not be brought to see how the open-

ing of the pleasure ground of the Crystal Palace would be productive of the amount of evil which had been described. He could not see the harm of an individual who devoted a portion of the seventh day to the worship of his God, going afterwards to view these pleasure grounds, but he was only stating his private opinions. He would, however, give the matter his most serious consideration. He must confess that he had frequently taken a ferry across the river on Sundays, and had also taken a row himself, and had seen individuals lining the banks, taking a breath of fresh air. He should not object to a measure closing public-houses and beer-shops on Sundays, but he thought opening the Crystal Palace would draw people away from such places. He certainly objected to the desecration of the Sabbath, but was not unfavourable to harmless and innocent recreation after Divine service. His lordship having asked several questions, and made other observations, the deputation, after an interview of one hour and a quarter, withdrew, thanking the noble lord for the interest he had taken in the subject.

Literature.

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. New Illustrated Edition, with Frontispiece by John Gilbert, Ornamental Title-Page by "Phiz," and 130 Engravings on Wood, by Matthew Uriwin Sears. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

ALMOST at the moment at which Mrs. Stowe receives the enthusiastic welcome of the Scotch people, an Edinburgh publisher presents to the public yet another edition of her world-celebrated book, and that the most splendid which has come to our hands. Of course comment and criticism on the work itself are far from our thoughts now; and we have almost discharged our duty to this new edition by transcribing, as we have done above, the particulars of its special claims on the attention and patronage of the public. But we are impelled by our sense of its real merits to say something more. It is a volume of above 500 large octavo pages, printed in the most perfect manner, on paper of unimpeachable texture and colour, and elegantly bound in ultramarine cloth, with bevelled edges to the boards, and highly gilt. In illustration it is more profuse than any other edition of the same work. The woodcuts are inserted in the page, as in the volumes published by the Etching Club, and are very beautiful in appearance. We presume that Mr. Sears is designer as well as engraver; and, generally speaking, his ability is creditably displayed. Some designs are failures—some are highly successful. The points of the story have been well chosen for illustration, and its spirit fairly entered into. There are several beautiful bits of landscape, and effectively given interiors, and embodiments of the principal characters, which would find a recognition from any one who had previously only glanced at the story. Mr. Gilbert has been less happy than usual in his frontispiece of Uncle Tom and Cassy; but "Phiz" is himself in the mingled humour and pathos of the illustrated title-page.

We beg to assure our readers that this edition is a handsome drawing-room book, worthy of the publishing-house from which it issues, and, what is more, worthy of the high and interesting character of its contents.

Claverston: a Tale. By CHARLES MITCHELL CHARLES. London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.

We learn from the preface, that Mr. Charles is the author of "Hamon and Catar," an anti-diluvian story, to which we objected for the same reason that we object to Linnell's picture of the evening before the Deluge:—the author was overmatched by his subject. He has shifted his ground, but having a theory that "melo-drama and excitement are essential to a story of the duplex life we are at present living," although the scenes lie round about the Exhibition instead of the Ark, murder and treason are still his theme. He is far from unsuccessful in this vein. The black mystery that hangs like a curse over father and son, and bars the happiness of true love, is as horrible as one could dream of after reading *Macbeth* on a windy night in November; and the author heightens its horrors first by concealment, and then by heat and impetuosity of description. The characters are not very skilfully drawn; the hero is odiously commonplace, and his murderous father is as indistinct and terrible a personage as Shelley's *Demigorgon*; but there is a girl of sense, and sensibility also, who loves, and "never tells her love," and a Scotch Tory, who is sketched with a great deal of genial, racy humour. The comic business of the piece is by no means the worst part of it. But farce is no more Mr. Charles's forte than tragedy. As he goes along, he lets fall a great many original sayings on the things talked about in society, which show earnestness of conviction, and power to write with vigour and point. We have no space for an extract; but the story is so far above the average of excellence, and there are so many points of sympathy between our readers and its author, that we recommend it heartily.—The strange, wilful preface alone indicates power to write a first-rate fiction, for which we look.

The Illustrated Natural History. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. With 450 original designs, by W. Harvey. Engraved by Dalziel. London: George Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

Mr. Wood states that this volume is intended to occupy

a place hitherto vacant amongst the numerous existing works on Natural History, as a popular treatise in which

"accuracy of information and systematic arrangement are united with brevity and simplicity of treatment."—In arrangement this work follows the order of the catalogue of the British Museum. It commences with a sketch of the various theories respecting the different races of mankind, and exhibits briefly the distinctions by which man is separated from all other animals. The Mammals and Birds are treated of with great particularity and fulness; the Reptiles and Fishes with a quite sufficient minuteness; but the Invertebrata generally are more briefly described, and it was found necessary considerably to abridge the latter portions of the work that its size might not become too ponderous.—The Systematic Index is a useful feature; and the introduction of the etymologies and pronunciation of the scientific names will greatly assist young and unlearned readers.—

The Illustrations, from the versatile and graceful pencil of William Harvey, and engraved exquisitely on wood by the brothers Dalziel, are numerous and excellent almost beyond precedent in a popular work of the kind. The author has written in a very clear and interesting manner; and the anecdotes given, whether from personal experience or from high authority, are frequently new and always characteristic. The volume is one which fulfils all its pretensions, and may be commended with confidence and cordiality—especially to intelligent young people, whose minds it will teach to regard creation with reverence and delight, and to exercise kindness towards the inferior animals, domesticated by man or wild in our woods and fields.

Lays of the Future. By WILLIAM LEASK. London: Partridge, Oakey, and Co., Paternoster-row.

MR. LEASK is already well and favourably known by numerous volumes of popular theology and practical religion, and by at least two of verse. The work now before us is certainly not inferior to his former poetical compositions. It displays much fancy, habits of real thinking, and a glowing, earnest soul. We highly appreciate its piety—full of faith and hope,—and its purpose—to stimulate the fervour and direct the aspirations of Christian minds, in view of "that day" which is to close gloriously the history of the world and man, and to bring all the mysteries of life into the cloudless light of God. But we, like all other enthusiastic readers of poetry, have a certain standard of merit and ideal of poetic excellence, which, we are bound to say, forbids us to add to our sympathetic commendation the praise that this book contains much true, essential poetry. However deep its thoughts, and wise its anticipations, and beautifully pure its spirit, it is yet rhetorical in its utterances rather than poetical.—We confess, too, that we do not look for just such a "Future" as Mr. Leask depicts. As we said in noticing a recent work of his, we cannot accept his views of the Day that is coming, and of the Advent it introduces and the Restoration it brings. Yet do we find many of the prominent lines of the "good time" we hope for here drawn,—and those the characteristic ones, by which it is distinguished from the Future of those untaught by the Scriptures and uninspired by Faith.

Scenes and Impressions in Switzerland and the North of Italy. By the Rev. D. T. K. DRUMMOND, Incumbent of St. Thomas's English Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

THE author travelled, last summer, for four months, in search of health, and wrote letters to his flock at home, narrating the incidents of his journeying, which were read stately to the congregation. On his return he was pressed to publish, and has complied. The book is well written, and contains the impressions which a man of Mr. Drummond's cast of thought and tendency of sympathy would generally receive from the now well-known scenes he visited. In other respects it is quite without novelty or special interest, except to those whose personal attachments may make it a pleasure to trace their pastor's footsteps, and learn his passing thoughts.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D'Aubigné's Reformation.	Oliver & Boyd.
Money : how to get, save, spend, give, lend, and bequeath it.	Partridge & Oakey.
The Journal of Sacred Literature.	R. B. Blackader.
The Greek and Eastern Churches.	Religious Tract Society.
The Inquisition in Spain.	Religious Tract Society.
Water from the Well-Spring.	Religious Tract Society.
Venice, Past and Present.	Religious Tract Society.
Christian Developments.	E. T. Whifford.
Hymns.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Secular Tracts.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Philip Sydney, and other Stars of the Sixteenth Century.	Ward & Co.
The Intelligence of the Animal Creation.	Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.
Lorenzo Benoni.	Hamilton, Adams, & Co.
Napier's Bacon and Raleigh.	Cambridge, Macmillans.
Drake's Eschylus Eumenides.	Cambridge, Macmillans.

ANOTHER SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATION.—The Isle of Wight Savings-bank has been suddenly closed, "in consequence of a defalcation in the actuary's accounts." The announcement caused the greatest consternation in the island, as numbers in all parts, and nearly every benefit society, had deposits in the bank. Rumour is busy as to the amount of loss which will fall on the unfortunate people, and as to the defective state of the accounts. Only a fortnight since, the Ryde actuary was tried at Winchester for embezzling £30.

KERR, GEORGE, Port-Buchan, near Broxburn, April 29 and May 27.
MILLER, JOHN, and MILLER, DANIEL, Rothesay, fleshers, April 26 and May 17.

DIVIDENDS.

George Joseph and Thomas Prochier, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinners, second div. of 9d., May 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—John Brown, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, City, carpet manufacturers, first div. of ls. 10d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Charles Webb, Oxford, apothecary, second div. of 1s. 7d., April 23, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Anthony Meyer, Throgmorton-street, City, merchant, first div. of 2s. 9d., April 26, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Henry Stratton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, trader, first div. of 2s. 1d., April 25, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—John Henry Davy, Parker-street, Drury-lane, coach wheelwright, first div. of 6s. 3d., April 25, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

Tuesday, April 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ROWLANDSON, MATTHEW, and ROWLANDSON, LANCELOT, White-chapel-road, drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

C CASTLE, JOHN, Goosey, Berkshire, cattle dealer, May 6 and June 10; solicitors, Messrs. Cragg and Jeyes, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil, Somersetshire.

FREEMAN, THOMAS, Bromley, Kent, brewer, May 14 and June 8; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Bucklersbury.

HOBBLINOS, WILLIAM, Basing, Hants, miller, May 6 and June 4; solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Collins, King William-street; and Messrs. Pritchett and King, Basingstoke.

SHANNON, THOMAS, Newton-heath, Manchester, manufacturer, May 13 and June 3; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper, Manchester.

WEBB, THOMAS BLAKE BARROW, Brighton and Gloucester, draper, May 3 and June 6; solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

MARSHALL, JAMES, Edinburgh, solicitor, May 4 and 21.

JOHNSTON, JAMES, Glasgow, merchant, April 28 and May 19.

DIVIDENDS.

Charles Ollivier, New Bond-street, music seller, first div. of 3s. 8d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Charles Bunyard, Mark-lane, City, scedman, third div. of 1s. 1d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall street—Thomas Webber Richards, Goswell-road, draper, first div. of 10d., April 28, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Cooke, Albert-terrace, Bow, and St. Thomas Mill, Essex, miller, first div. of 6s. 8d., April 28, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Burnip, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, third div. of 1d. (in addition to 3s. 4d. previously declared), April 30, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, April 25.

We had a moderate supply of English wheat which went off readily at fully last Monday's prices. The sale of Foreign Wheat was in retail, but fine samples commanded fully previous rates. For Flour the demand was very limited, and prices without material alteration. Barley of all descriptions firm. Beans and Peas quite as dear. We were better supplied with Oats from the near continental ports, and with a fair quantity from Ireland. Dealers, however, could not buy cheaper than on Monday last, and good Corn sold pretty readily. Linseed Cakes unaltered.

BRITISH.

	s.	s.		FOREIGN.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36	45	Wheat—	
Ditto (old)	46	50	Dantzig	48 .. 50
Ditto White	38 .. 52	Do, high mixed	52 .. 54	
Line, Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red.	42 .. 46	Pomeranian, Red	46 .. 48	
Northumber. and Scotch, White.	42 .. 46	Uckermarck	44 .. 46	
Rye	30 .. 32	Bostock and Mecklenburgh	46 .. 50	
Barley grinding and distilling	25 .. 30	Danish red	40 .. 42	
Do, extra malting	35 .. 36	Ditto, White	44 .. 46	
Scotch	36 .. 32	Holstein	44 .. 46	
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	East Friesland	40 .. 42	
Pale	52 .. 56	Belgian and French red	42 .. 44	
Peas, Grey	30 .. 32	Ditto, White	46 .. 48	
Maple	34 .. 36	Italian Red	44 .. 46	
White	34 .. 36	Ditto, White	46 .. 48	
Boilers (new)	38 .. 40	Marianopol & Berdianski	42 .. 44	
Beans, Large	30 .. 32	Taganrog (hard)	38 .. 40	
Tick	30 .. 34	Egyptian	34 .. 36	
Harrow (new)	32 .. 34	American U.S. red	42 .. 44	
Do. (old)	35 .. 37	Ditto, White	44 .. 46	
Pigeon (old)	36 .. 38	Canadian red	40 .. 42	
Oats—		Ditto, White	44 .. 46	
Line and York feed	16 .. 19	Bye (nominal)	28 .. 30	
Do. Poland & Pot.	20 .. 21	Barley—		
Berwick & Scotch	20 .. 23	Danish	25 .. 27	
Scotch feed	18 .. 21	Saai	29 .. 30	
Irish feed and black	17 .. 18	East Friesland	21 .. 22	
Ditto, Potato	20 .. 22	Egyptian	26 .. 21	
Linseed	50 .. 54	Danube	21 .. 22	
Rapeseed, Essex, new, £23 to £26 per last		Peas, White	33 .. 35	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Beans, Horse (new)	31 .. 33	
Rape-Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Pigeon	34 .. 36	
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Egyptian	30 .. 31	
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		U.S. per 196 lbs.	22 .. 24	
Ship	32 .. 34	French, per 280 lbs.	34 .. 40	
Town	42 .. 43			
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush				

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 16.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Pear
Wheat	44s. 10d.	44s. 11d.	19 .. 0	31 .. 1	34 .. 3	33 .. 7
Barley	31 .. 11	31 .. 8	10 .. 0	19 .. 0	34 .. 4	33 .. 10
Oats	19 .. 0	18 .. 10	10 .. 0	18 .. 10	34 .. 4	33 .. 10
Rye	29 .. 10	31 .. 1	1 .. 0	31 .. 1	34 .. 4	33 .. 10
Beans	34 .. 3	Beans	34 .. 4	31 .. 1	34 .. 4	33 .. 10
Pear	33 .. 7	Pear	32 .. 10	31 .. 1	34 .. 4	33 .. 10

FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.—Wheat: 41,249 qrs.; Barley, 5,170; Oats, 990 qrs.; Beans, 2,410; Peas, 370. Flour, 6,175 cwt.s.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 25.

For the time of year the arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were good, and of full average weight; indeed, very few of them were beneath the middle quality. The attendance of buyers was not to say large; whilst the Beef trade ruled inactive, at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs. A few very superior Scotts realized 4s. 4d., but the general top figure for Beef was 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. The number of Sheep was again very moderate. On the whole, the Mutton trade ruled steady at last week's currency. The prime old Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s. 4d.; out of the wool, 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., and a clearance was effected. Lambs—the supply of which was tolerably good—moved off steadily, at from 4s. to 6s. per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 230 head came to hand. Prime small Calves sold at full currencies. Otherwise the Veal trade was rather heavy, at Friday's prices. We had a fair demand for Pigs, on former terms. The supply was but moderate.

Per lbs. to sink the offals.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coarse and inferior Beasts	3 0	3 2	2	1	0
Second quality do.	3 4	3 6	5	10	5 0
Prime large Oxen	3 8	3 10	5	2	5 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 0	4 2	3	4	0 0
Coarse and inferior Sheep	4 0	4 2	4	2	4 6
Sheep	4 4	4 8	3	0	3 6
Second quality do.	4 4	4 8	3	8	2 2

SUCKLING CALVES, 20s. to 24s.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	994 ..	6,230 ..	300 ..	340
Monday	4,662 ..	20,230 ..	249 ..	175

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 25.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,204 firkins Butter, and 517 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports, 11,015 casks Butter, and 347 bales Bacon. The arrivals of new Irish Butter last week being small met a ready sale at 88s. to 96s., according to quality. Foreign has declined about 4s. per cwt., and Irish will, no doubt, soon follow, as supplies are increasing. In Bacon we have no particular alteration to notice, the transactions continuing moderate at about late rates. Another report says—Nothing of importance was stirring in our market last week. About 1,000 firkins of Butter arrived from Ireland, and met buyers at 86s. to 92s., according to quality, 4th and 5th Cork sold at 88s. and 78s., and a few prime Limerick at 96s.; but these prices must be considered as merely temporary, and will, probably, considerably decline as supplies come forward. Limerick, for June and July shipment, might have been bought at 80s. Dutch declined 4s. other foreign, 2s. For Bacon there was a slow and limited inquiry, and our quotations of this day se'night were supported with difficulty. American middles, *vid* Liverpool, were sold at 52s. In Hams and Lard little was done, but prices scarcely varied.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 25.—The arrivals of country-killed Meat up to these markets last week were seasonably extensive, and in fair average condition. To-day the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are tolerably good. On the whole the general demand is inactive, as follows:—

Per lbs. by the carcass.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beef	2 8	3 0	3 6	3 8
Middling do.	3 2	3 5	4 4	4 6
Prime large do.	3 4	3 6	4 4	4 6
Prime small do.	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 6
Large Pork	3 4	3 10	4 0	4 6

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Friesland	per cwt.	98 to 100	Double Gloucester	per cwt.
Kiel	96 .. 100	Single, do.	60 to 68	
Dorset (new)	100 .. 106	York Hams (new)	84 .. 94	
Ditto (middling)	— .. —	Westmoreland	80 to 90	
Carlow (new)	92 .. 96	Irish	66 .. 78	
Waterford, do.	90 .. 9			

Advertisements.

AINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, FLATULENCY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL

PILLS (as their name Renal, or the Kidneys, indicates), have been long established as a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous Complaints. Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs generally, which, if neglected, frequently end in a lingering painful death. For Depression of Spirits, Excitement, Blushing, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Drowsiness, Sleep without Refreshment, Groundless Fear, Indecision, Wretchedness, Nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or Combined with Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on Bile and acidity of the Stomach, they purify and Promote the Renal Secretions, thereby prevent the formation of Stone, and establish for life the healthy functions of all these organs.—ONE TRIAL will convince the most sceptical of their surprising properties.

Mr. Letellier, Etruria, Potteries.—"Your Renal Pills have done wonders with me and others to whom I have recommended them."

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